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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

Western Canada's Agricultural Weekly

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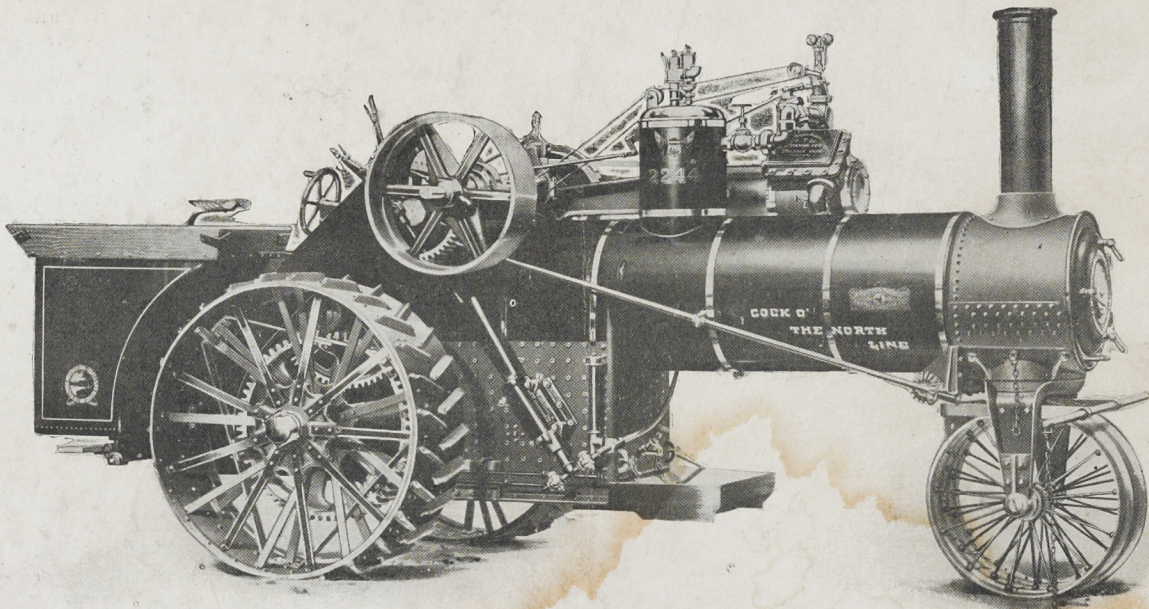
Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, April 26, 1911

No. 970

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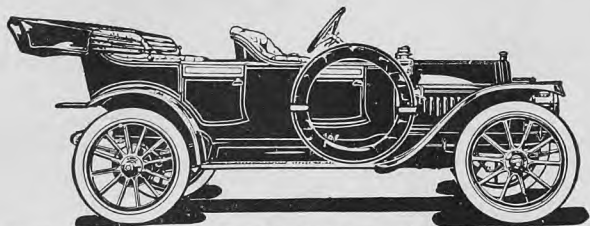
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TRADE NOTES

WINNIPEG CEILING AND ROOFING COMPANY

A representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE spent some little time one day recently in the plant of the Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Company over in St. Boniface, watching them turn out galvanized granaries, gutter pipe, road culverts, steel siding, ceiling, roofing and other galvanized steel goods this company is making. The establishment of the company is located on a five-acre plot on the banks of the Red River. The main building is 100 by 300 feet, two stories high. In addition, there is a paint shop and a shipping shed, the whole forming a plant that is complete in every detail.

It is interesting to watch them make the siding and ceiling, the great trip hammers dropping with the weight of several thousand pounds and stamping the sheets of steel with whatever particular design is being made. From here the sheets go to the paint room to be dipped in a trough of paint, and set aside to dry. They are busy making the steel granaries at this season. Each granary is built about a form in the factory, and finished complete, to ensure of its going together properly when the farmer receives it. The tank is then knocked down and shipped, and the buyer, when he comes to put it up in the field, has a bin that goes together without any trouble and in the least possible time. The company report a constantly increasing demand for their galvanized steel culverts from municipalities, and are shipping steadily to the country.

Everything is done on the premises, except make the raw material and paint. The company make their own design, make and repair their own tools, and make every part that goes into the various things into which they mould galvanized steel. The company have been seven years in Winnipeg, and have but recently moved to the new and enlarged plant in St. Boniface. They employ from 100 to 250 men per day, depending on the season. The concern is capitalized at a quarter of a million, and is managed by W. J. McMartin, president of the company, who has had a life's experience in this work, having operated a plant of the same kind at Duluth prior to coming to Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS

Two women came before a certain magistrate with a fat pullet, each declaring that it belonged to herself. The magistrate from his high seat frowned heavily at the first woman. "Does this pullet belong to Mrs. Jones?" he asked her. "No, indeed, it don't, sir," she replied. "Then he turned to the other woman. 'Does this pullet belong to Mrs. Smith?' 'It certainly does not,' she replied. 'The pullet,' the magistrate then decreed, 'does not belong to Mrs. Jones nor does it belong to Mrs. Smith. The pullet is mine. Take it round to the house and give it to my cook.'—Argonaut."

* * *

Angus McTavish was a lowlander, wealthy, and thoroughly Scotch, and had never seen the highlands or the beautiful lakes of Scotland except from a long distance. He paid a visit to America, and, owing to his prominence, was shown all the sights of various cities in the United States and Canada. Was he impressed? He was not, and still thought the lowlands of Scotland far superior.

As a final chance to show Angus something that would impress him, he was taken to Niagara Falls. Angus looked at them critically, and when asked if he didn't think them the most marvellous thing he had ever seen, remarked:

"Aye, mon. They are grand. But de ye ken the auld peacock in Perthshire that had the wooden leg?"

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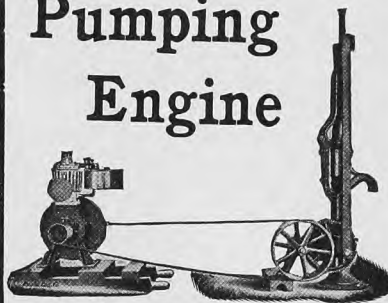


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BOOK REVIEW

THE DOMESTIC SHEEP

This work is by Henry Stewart, author of a number of books on livestock and agricultural subjects. It goes thoroughly into the history of sheep breeds, breeding, feeding, barns and shelters, wool, the diseases of sheep and contains a chapter on the goat. It is profusely illustrated with photo-engravings and sketches of representative specimens of each of the important breeds. The Domestic Sheep is a volume of 380 pages, printed on good paper and bound in cloth. It is a valuable work for anyone interested in the culture and general management of sheep. Price, through this office, postpaid, \$1.50.

MODERN SHEEP

Modern Sheep is by the well known writer on sheep subjects, "Shepherd Boy," who, as associate editor of the "American Sheep Breeder," is well known to most sheep-raisers of this continent. The book contains a descriptively written account of the various breeds of sheep, and goes thoroughly into the subject of breeding, feeding and managing a flock, whether it be a few head on a small farm or a band of thousands on the range. There is an interesting chapter on fitting sheep for shows, in which the writer sums up his experience and observation of a good many years in following shows and studying the methods of exhibitors. A long chapter is devoted to pastures and forage crops, another to raising hot-house or spring lambs, and a third to dressing sheep and lambs for market. Diseases of sheep are carefully taken up. The work is complete in every way, and is a handy book for sheep-raisers to have in their libraries. It contains about 350 pages, is well bound in cloth, and sells at \$1.50, through this office.

MISCELLANEOUS

Two old settlers sat smoking in a cabin far away in the backwoods. No woman's hand had ever desecrated that sanctum, and grime reigned supreme and triumphant. The conversation veered round from state politics to cooking.

"Yaas," said the elder of the two, with a drawl, "I did get one o' them there cook-books wunst, but I could never do nothing with it."

"How was that?" inquired the other. "What was the hitch?"

"Waal," was the answer, "every one o' them receipts begun in the same way with the same words. Everyone o' em started off with 'take a clean dish'—and I never got no further."

And he slowly replaced his old black clay pipe in his mouth and fell to ruminating sadly on the narrow outlook on the world of human beings as displayed by authors of cookery books. —Dundee Advertiser.

It is narrated that Colonel Breckenridge, meeting Majah Buffod on the streets of Lexington one day, asked: "What is the meaning, suh, of the con-co'se befo' the co't house?"

To which the Majah replied: "General Buckneh, suh, is making a speech. General Buckneh, suh, is a bo'n oratah."

"What do you mean by a bo'n oratah?"

"If yo' or I, suh, were asked how much two and two make, we would reply 'foh.' When this is ask a bo'n oratah, he replies: 'When in the co'se of human events it becomes necessary to take an integeh of the second denomination and add it, suh, to an integeh of the same denomination, the result, suh—and I have the science of mathematics to back me in my judgment—the result, suh, and I say it without feah of successful contradiction, suh—the result is foh.' That's a bo'n oratah."

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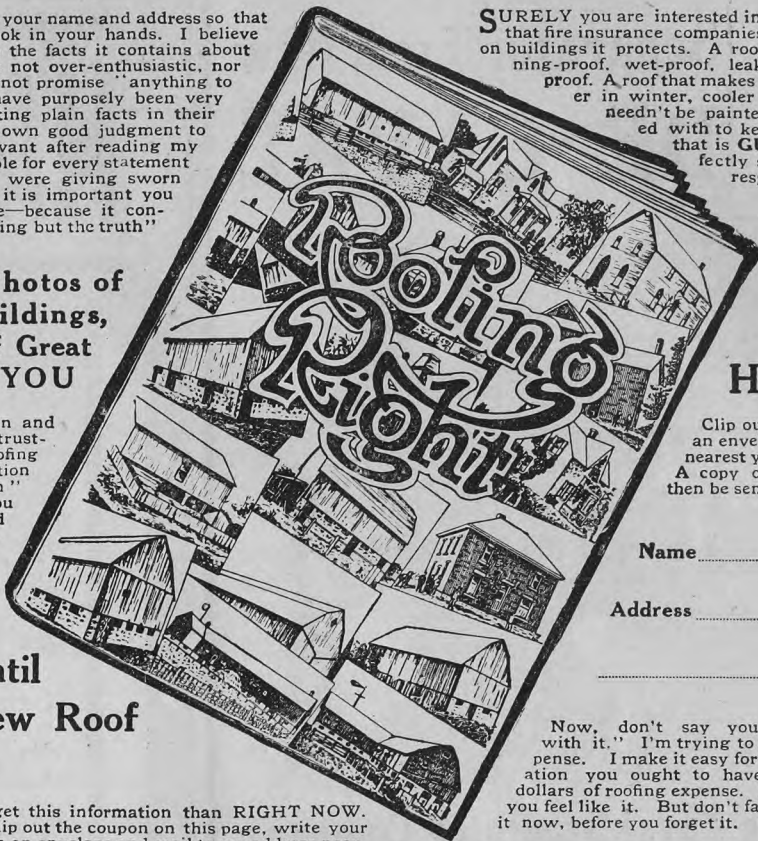
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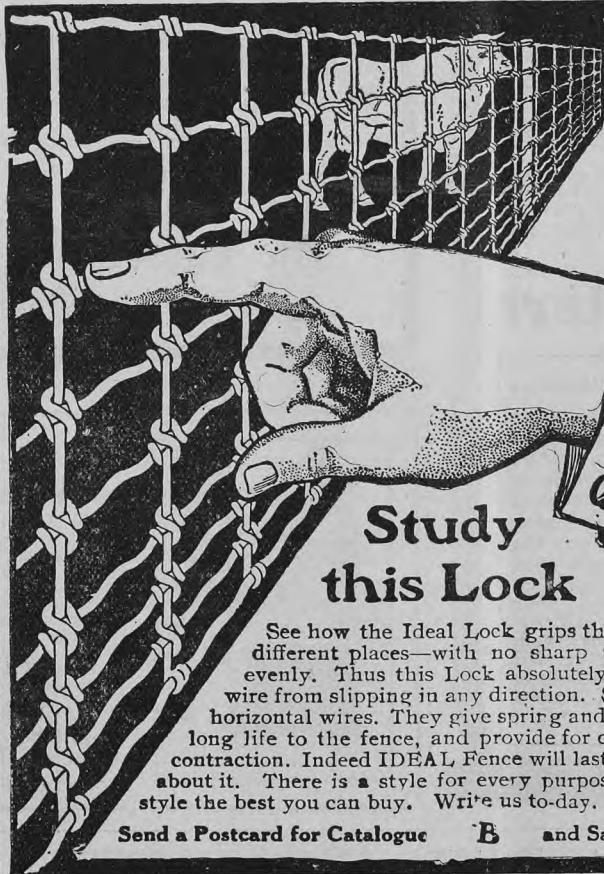


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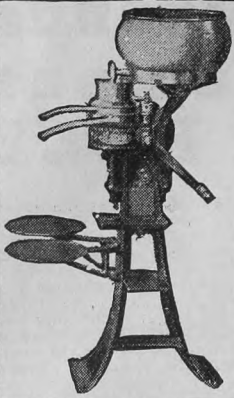
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While these old machines have little actual value to the DE LAVAL Company, as the machines thus taken in trade are broken up and "scrapped" for old metal, such exchanges afford a practical example of the difference between good and inferior separators, and add to the prestige of the DE LAVAL in the neighborhood.

Now that you will soon be milking more cows, why not take advantage of this liberal offer. SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL AGENT, and he will tell you how much he can allow on your old machine toward the purchase of a new DE LAVAL. If you don't know the DE LAVAL agent, write to the nearest DE LAVAL office, giving make, number and size of your present machine and full information will be sent you.

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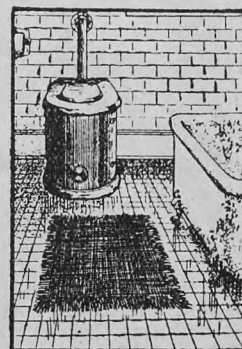
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AND HOME JOURNAL

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No. 970

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ESTABLISHED 1866

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Editorial

Men Who Are Labelled

The Canadian West has scores of able men—sound thinkers, honest business men and men who labor earnestly and well for the general good; she also has a few who have managed to reach positions that stand as being on a high plane as thought of by the average citizen, but who are woefully wanting when it comes to the real doing of things. This latter class make up too big a number in all parts of the world. Think of the harm they do—not in the work of their own hands or heads, but in the work they prevent the capable men from doing, that is, the capable men who should be in their positions.

This condition of affairs exists all the way along the line from agricultural society officer, school trustee or municipal council to legislative hall, college or university. No person studies men and affairs without being able to call to mind one or more in each class. The larger the sphere in which the incapable official works, or the more responsible his position, the more harm he can do. In any case, he is an imposition that should not be tolerated. But the label that is on him by virtue of his position makes us tolerate him. He appears at banquet, or convention, or other big event and wastes the valuable time of others repeating what his hearers know and have known for years. Sometimes special public meetings are arranged, and one of these labelled individuals—again through virtue of his position—is announced as the drawing card. The citizens, thinking a man in such office will have something to say, put forth a special

effort to be present. They go away from the function disgusted, and, later, when a man of real worth puts in an appearance, these individuals are not anxious about going. The wonder is that some of these labelled fellows do not realize that that they cannot go far in influencing the thinking public, or benefiting humanity.

How can we get rid of useless men with a label? Like other nuisances, prevention is better than cure. They never should get the label; when they have got it, drastic measures are called for in removing them. But they should be removed at any cost. They injure the men who are entitled to wear the label, and are an insult to the intelligence of the people at large.

Subsidizing Agriculture

How much can the Dominion government properly spend on agriculture? For a few years we have been worrying along with yearly appropriations to the department of agriculture of about one million dollars. Then arises Arthur Gilbert, member of parliament for Drummond and Arthabaska, Quebec, and proposes that one-tenth part of the total revenue of the Dominion be devoted to agriculture, to teach farmers how to farm, to demonstrate desirable farming methods, to investigate problems that the ordinary farmer hasn't time to bother his head about. All of which, when padded to the length of a house of commons speech, would sound like a matter which parliament could very well take up and act on. However, the government declined to commit itself to raising the agricultural appropriation to ten times its present amount, and in the language of the votes and proceedings of the House of Commons for March 29, "the question being put it was negatived on division."

The resolution in full was: "That this House is of opinion that one-tenth at least of our national annual income might be applied to the improvement and advancement of Canadian agriculture, with the following amongst other objects:

"(a) A more efficient diffusion of agricultural science amongst our farming classes;

"(b) An efficient drainage of all lands insufficiently drained at present and the cultivation of which would render them doubly productive by works which can be undertaken by the State alone;

"(c) The foundation and help of co-operative agricultural societies, assistance furnished to cold storage warehouses established by these societies under legal control, the publication and gratuitous circulation of an agricultural journal for the members of such societies."

Parliament was wise in turning down this proposal. Not that the department of agriculture could not spend more than it now does and spend it in the interests of agriculture, but

because with its present machinery, the department could not with advantage make use of such appropriation as that suggested. And it is doubtful if it is in the public interests that any one industry should have spent on it annually any such sum as this. Nor can agriculture afford to have any spoon feeding. It has been fighting the bounty-giving and subsidizing policies of the government for years and cannot very well join the ranks of the pap-feeders, for though the ten millions proposed was to be spent in educational work for the advancement of the industry, it would be a trifle difficult to explain the difference between ten millions given to agriculture in aid of that industry and as many millions handed over to the steel manufacturers in aid of theirs. Agriculture has been protesting against subsidizing and bountying too long to take the chance of having its mouth closed by graduating to the pap-fed class itself. Besides, the money is not needed. The department of agriculture seems to have now about all it can spend to the advantage of the industry, that is in the way of educational work. The suggestion that the government go in for draining swamps, aiding co-operative societies and furnishing free agricultural journals to farmers, opens a new field for possible expenditure, but, in the light of practical experience, not a very important one.

The Harrow as a Soil Packer

Last week one of the early settlers of Manitoba wrote to pay tribute to his old friend, the drag harrow, as an indispensable implement. He had in recent years tried rollers and packers, but found little or no crop improvement over and above what he could get by a liberal use of the harrows.

No farm can do without a good set of drag harrows, and the more use is made of the simple and comely implement the greater will be the crop returns. But there are soils on which the drag harrow cannot do the work a packer is intended to do. A friable loam that has not been in sod for some time will settle as much as is desirable with the work called for in seeding, followed by a couple of strokes with a good set of harrows. On the other hand, land that has not been cropped long tends to remain loose and "fluffy" after it is plowed, and no reasonable number of strokes with the harrow will induce it to settle sufficiently to form a desirable seed-bed and conserve soil moisture.

It is another case of judgment being called for in the use of a farm implement. It is unwise to use a man and four horses for lugging along a packer, if the same men and the same horses can do as effective work in half the time, or less, with a good set of drag harrows. However, be sure that the ground is so compact that moisture is not lost too freely.

Our English Correspondence

The new increment taxes on land have been in operation for a full financial year, and produced about half a million pounds in revenue. This is less than was expected of the full year's operations, but will doubtless be largely increased as years go by. Meanwhile the controversy about the effect of the taxes has languished, as the terrible effects predicted have failed to come and landowners are not ruined. The *Times* says: "There has been far too much croaking over recent legislation; too much painting the situation in its blackest colors.....instead of looking facts in the face." The *Times* was one of the leading opponents of the land value taxes, and it is refreshing to note that it urges landowners to "become something more than mere receivers of rent and treat land-holding as a profession." Landowners must "learn their job," says this candid critic.

In spite of all the pessimism of those who wished to avoid paying increased taxes the lean years of farming are over in Britain, and agriculture is once more prosperous. How long it will remain so is beyond prediction, but the demand for farms gets keener, and rents are rising in consequence of this better demand. As a matter of fact the new land taxes do not affect agricultural land, so long as it has not a higher value for building purposes than for farming. Many a man would be glad to get an investment which gave him an "unearned" increment of £4 for every £1 taken in taxation.

AGRICULTURE IN BRITAIN

Agriculture is still our greatest industry, although it does not occupy the predominant position that it did a century ago. The first part of the agricultural statistics for 1910 has been issued by the board of agriculture, and much interesting material is given.

The number of holdings in Great Britain, over one acre in extent, last year was 509 808, a gain of 637 over 1909. Farms of from one to 300 acres increased in number, but those over 300 acres decreased. This decline in the number of large farms has been proceeding for many years. The days of large holdings under British conditions are passing, and holdings under 50 acres show the greatest increase, especially since the small holdings act came into operation. In spite of much public agitation the increase in small farms for England and Wales in the year was only 1,626, but a few years ago small farms were actually decreasing in numbers, so that the recent increase shows a turn in the tide.

It is rather discouraging to note that during the decade 1901-10 the average acreage under all crops, 32,280,402, showed a decrease of 310,508 acres on the previous decade average. In arable land the decline during the decade was from 16,039,038 acres to 15,106,928 acres. Doubtless the spread-of town areas was responsible for a part of the decrease, but with considerable land still unused for agricultural purposes there should be no decrease. The demand for land is there, but the facility of easy access is denied under our present land system. There was a slight increase of land laid down to grass during the decade.

DECREASE IN FIELD CROPS

In 1910, wheat was grown on 1,808,854 acres, a small decrease on 1909, due to seasonal causes. The three cereals, wheat, barley and oats, taken together, showed an increase in acreage of 88,748 over 1909, and of 155,421 over 1908. The year 1908 was the minimum year for these three crops.

LIVESTOCK FIGURES

The number of horses used for agricultural purposes last year was 1,545,376, or 7,617 less than in 1909. In six years the annual supply of British-bred horses has been reduced by 13,000 per annum, while the total stock of horses on the farms of the country is less by 27,000. In 1881 there were 48 horses to each 1,000 people; in 1910 the number had fallen to 38 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The number of cattle of all kinds in 1910 reached 7,037,327, the highest on record. Still, cows and heifers showed a de-

crease on the previous year. This is the first decrease since 1902. Although cows and heifers have increased of late years the increase has not kept pace with population. In 1891 there were 80 cows to 1,000 people; last year there were only 67. These figures point to the probability of milk imports before long if the stock of cows is not augmented more rapidly.

The number of sheep in 1910 was 27,102,945, a decrease on the previous year of over 500,000. Pigs numbered 2,349,946, and were fewer by 30,941.

The farms of Great Britain average 63.1 acres in size, not very large in comparison with your Western farms. The great bulk are tenant farms, 448,265 being rented or mainly rented, and only 61,543 being owned on mainly owned.

The gross income derived from the ownership of farm lands (rent) for the year 1908-9, was £42,156,527, as compared to £42,135,735 in 1907-8. The rateable value of agricultural land in 1909 was £23,712,211. The general tendency of British agriculture, disclosed by tables covering up to twenty years, has been towards intensive and grass farming, and away from fixed rotations, with larger numbers of cattle and horses. Simply stated this means, more livestock and less cropping.

FARMERS INTERESTED IN FLAX GROWING

For a considerable time linseed has been rising in price, and it has now reached a very high figure. The price has brought the question of its growth by English farmers within the range of consideration, and whether it would pay farmers to grow their own linseed for feed is one of the questions of the day. The North Wales College has been conducting trials on eleven farms in Wales. Twenty-six pounds of seed were sent out to each farm, and a quarter acre sown. In one case the result was a failure, in two cases the growth was fair, and eight reported excellent results. The average weight of seed obtained on ten farms was 214 pounds for the quarter acre. Where the crop failed only 48 pounds was obtained.

As a result of the test it is claimed that linseed growing would pay at present prices. Italian linseed is selling at \$5.28 per cwt. at the ports, and proportionally more at inland points, and linseed would pay if the average yield was as good as in the trials at \$3.60 per cwt. A goodly number of farmers will plant linseed this spring, and the results on a large scale will be more conclusive. The results attained on experimental plots often fail to be reached when trial is made on a bigger scale. It may be noted that last year the weather was of a more unfavorable character than usual, owing to the exceptionally wet August.

40,000,000 RATS

Since the outbreak of plague on the east coast a few months ago vigorous warfare has been waged on rats, which are held accountable for

the spread of the disease. Now farmers are taking a hand in the matter and are asking the board of agriculture to receive a deputation on the subject. It is estimated that there are 40,000,000 rats in the British Isles, and these cause a loss of a farthing a day. At this rate, and it is probably an underestimate, they are responsible for the destruction of food and material to the value of \$75,000,000 per annum. This is a tremendous tribute to pay to these pests. Local action has failed to keep down the number of rats, and systematic action over large areas is required. It is in this direction that the appeal is to be made to the government department for assistance.

F. DEWHIRST.

Horse

Distemper and Strangles

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Give treatment for distemper and strangles in horses, through the columns of the *ADVOCATE*.
Sask. SUBSCRIBER.

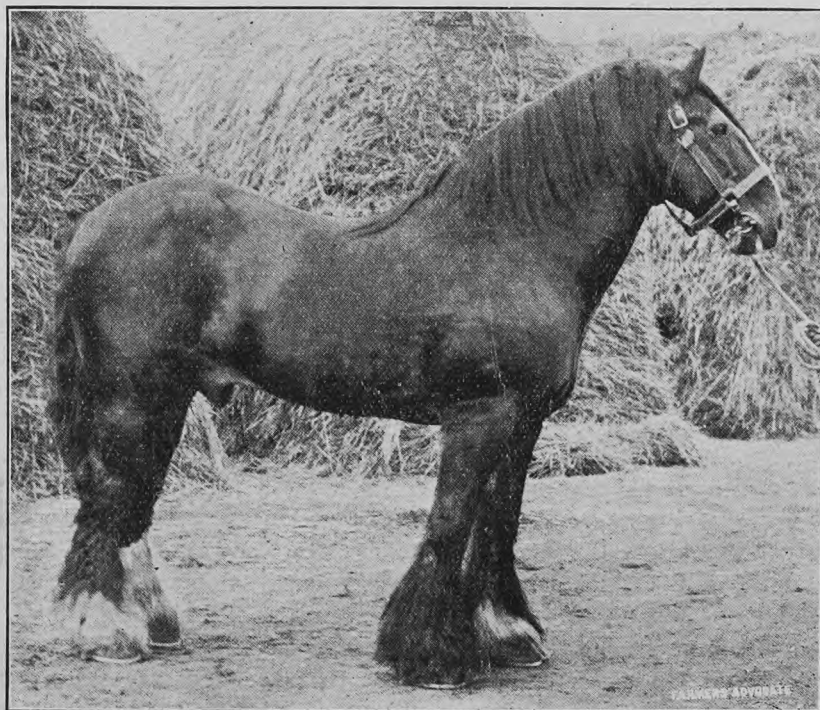
Strangles, or distemper, is an infectious febrile disease generally affecting young animals of the equine species. It being an infectious disease the first step in its treatment is to isolate the sick from the healthy. Ordinary mild cases require but little treatment beyond a well ventilated, sunny, loose box, free from draughts or exposure to cold. The body should be blanketed according to the degree of heat or cold prevailing at the time. The diet should consist of warm mashes, crushed grain and good hay, a few roots such as carrots if obtainable. If the body temperature is high, a handful of Glauber's salts may be dissolved in the drinking water three times a day. Nitrate of potash may be given in one dram doses with the mash three times a day. If the temperature continues excessive a few doses of quinine from one to two dram doses may be given three times a day. In the more severe cases where there is difficulty in breathing the head should be steamed with scalding hot bran from a pail once every hour.

If this does not soon give relief you must get the assistance of a veterinary surgeon, as it will be necessary to insert a trachea tube to enable him to breathe, or he will soon suffocate. Should the case pass the mild stages, a veterinary surgeon should always be consulted, as the complications are always serious and may prove fatal.

Prince of Wales

A number of letters have been received from readers anent the two famous Clydesdale stallions, Darnley and Prince of Wales.

In our issues of February 22 and March 8, some information was given regarding these two horses and the men who handled them. A reader at Virden, Man., Mr. Ballantyne, sends us some additional first hand notes on Prince of Wales (673), he having resided in the district where this stallion travelled in Scotland. We reproduce here a cut of Prince of Wales, taken from a collection of Clydesdale photos which Mr. Ballantyne sends in. He writes as follows: "Prince of Wales (673) was foaled at Drumberle Dailly, Ayrshire, in June, 1866, and as a three-year-old was first at the Highland Society's show at Edinburgh, in 1869. He was shown at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Manches-



Prince of Wales, 673, foaled in 1866, one of the famous sires of the Clydesdale breed.

ter in the same year and was first. In 1872 he was first and champion at Kelso, and considered then the best Clydesdale ever seen. He was all but sold to an Australian buyer, but was kept in Scotland by the pluck and judgment of Lawrence Drew, of Merryton, who had to give £1505 for him, as the Australian buyer had offered £1,500, and his owner, David Riddell, would have exported him at that price. Prince of Wales stood at Merryton until Mr. Drew died in 1886, when Mr. Riddell bought him back at 900 guineas. He afterwards served in Wigton, and crossing the Darnley mares and some by Old Times, left some grand stock. This stallion died in December, 1888, aged 23 years. It may be stated that for three or four seasons at Merryton his fee was £40 at service, and his list was always full."

[Note—The Scottish Clydesdale studbook states that Prince of Wales was sold to David Riddell, in 1884, not 1886, as this reader states, and that the price was £945.—Ed.]

Death of Mare from Ruptured Uterus—Abortion

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Mare never been known to miss a foal, age 12 to 14 years, due to foal in June, and appeared to be in foal. Been running out all winter and was in fair condition, was found this morning looking as though she had slipped her foal during the night. Her girth was much smaller than the day before; she was unable to walk much; appeared paralyzed in the hindquarters; laid down once and looked at the hindquarters and strained a good deal, but there was no discharge. She died in half an hour. She had fresh abrasions of the skin on each temple, and a large lump on withers. Would age be against her if she lost her foal? What was cause of death? Two other mares have lost their foals, and one had a dead colt, which did not kick out of the bag. All were bred to same horse.—SUBSCRIBER, Alta.

The cause of death could have been determined by making a postmortem examination. But from the symptoms given by you we are of the opinion that the mare died from a ruptured uterus. In that case the foal would fall through the womb into the abdominal cavity and cause death. She was not an old mare, and, barring accidents, should have raised many more colts. You did not state how you were feeding your in-foal mares. Probably the cause of the abortions may be traced to injudicious feeding; a diet consisting of straw, for instance. Indigestion is one of the causes of abortion. Mares carrying foals should be fed a varied ration and the digestive organs kept in healthy condition. Proper feeding, with plenty of out-door exercise, eliminates risk of mares aborting as you describe, while a ration of rather indigestible food, such as straw, or the sudden changing of the ration may cause abortion. We are not inclined to think that the trouble was due to the horse. The information given rather indicates that the mares were not in the best condition.

Several Questions Pertaining to Breeding Mares

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Would you answer, through your columns, the following questions?

1. Explain the proper way to open up, or wash out mares previous to breeding.

2. Do you advise the use of capsule at any time?

3. If a mare is worked, or travelled, with a stallion, is she as likely to get in foal as one that is bred and kept away from stallion? I trust information on the above questions will be of interest to many of your readers, as it will be to this one.—STALLION OWNER, Sask.

Ans.—If the generative organs of the mare to be served are in a normal condition; that is to say, if the neck of the womb is not distorted or otherwise malformed, there is no need of any interference. If malformations exist the services of a veterinary surgeon should be sought. He may be able to rectify certain conditions. Then the mare may be bred and conceive, al-

though she may have been missing for several years. There is nothing accomplished by the groom raking or cleaning out before service; in fact, much harm may result. The practice should not be encouraged.

2. Yes, we can advise the use of capsules, or other methods of impregnation, where it is necessary to save the horse, or for other reasons. Many mares that could not be got in foal by the natural process, have been successfully impregnated by these methods.

3. A mare working with the stallion will conceive from him, as any other mare would, if everything is normal, but it must be admitted that mares have been known to take a dislike to a certain horse, and failed to breed from that particular one.

Age to Castrate Colts

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Would you tell me, through the medium of your paper, just when is the best time to castrate colts? I would like to leave them till coming two years old, if possible. Is there any likelihood of their teasing the mares or putting any of them in foal if left running with mares till this age? They are small colts, on the light side.—NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—About the only purpose that is served in leaving colts entire after one year of age is that they develop somewhat better in the crest and head. In the case cited it is doubtful if it is advisable to let them run over the year. Being entire will not cause them to fill out any better, probably will retard growth if they are running with the mares, for some colts at a year old are as keen as older stallions, and waste their substance teasing the mares. A yearling stallion is very apt to get mares in foal. He is also apt to be injured from being kicked or knocked around by the females. Would advise castrating the stallions at one year of age; or, if not, then keep them away from the mares.

Stock

Successful Cattle Feeding Trial

Last fall a carload of cattle was purchased by the Experimental Farm, Lacombe, with the object of feeding during the winter, and securing further cost data relative to feeding cattle. In the winter of 1909-10 the first car fed gave good returns, showing an average profit on the 18 head sold of \$16.97, and made frozen wheat worth \$1.28 per bushel when marketed as beef, which wheat had it been marketed in the fall as grain, would have brought only 35c. per bushel. The average profit is higher this year, though the cost of 100 lbs. gain is also higher. The increase in cost of

producing gain may be because the grain fed this year was sound and therefore chargeable against the cattle at full market price, and also due in part to the poor quality of the hay.

The cattle secured for this year's trial were a good, uniform lot, mostly rising four, with a few rising three years old. They did not represent any particular breed, though Shorthorn and Hereford blood predominated.

The last individuals were secured at the close of October, and on November first the feeding of oat sheaves, cured green, and hay, was begun. One sheaf of green oats per head was fed daily till December 19th, after which date one-half sheaf daily was allowed each animal. They had access to hay, water and salt at all times. Ice was prevented from forming on the water tank by means of a galvanized iron tank-heater. No shelter was provided other than that afforded by the corral fence and buildings as wind-breaks. The cattle had no opportunity of getting under cover. During part of the feeding period they ran to a straw back.

On December 1st the feeding of chop was begun at the rate of 2 pounds per head per day. Every 7 days 2 lbs. per head per day was added to the ration until 12 lbs. was reached. They stood at this rate for about three weeks, when the grain was again increased, the increase being continued up to 18 lbs. per head, per day. The chop consisted of two-thirds oats and one-third barley. The oats were valued at 32c. per bushel, and barley at 40c. per bushel, which, after allowing 10c. per hundred pounds for grinding, brings the cost of chop to practically 1c. per pound. Hay was valued at \$6.00 per ton, which is more than the hay purchased this year was worth, as it was cut and put up after the frost and late summer rains. The only equipment used for these trials consists of feeding racks for hay, water tank and tank-heater and grain tables.

The time cost for feeding hay and grain and pumping water was 209 hours and 20 minutes. The time cost for pumping water alone was 117 hours 45 minutes, which could be reduced, or even eliminated by use of a windmill, or, in case where feeding yards are watered by springs. The cost of feeding hay does not include hauling, which would mean an additional 50c. per ton for hauling well cured hay about a mile. Where racks holding several days' hay is provided, the time cost for feeding hay would be cut down as compared with time cost here, where fresh hay was put in racks once or twice daily.

No account is given in the tables of the labor cost, nor the interest on the money tied up in cattle for 157 days. In the corral, there is a large pile of splendid manure which is estimated to be worth fully twice the cost of labor and interest charges together. If any one should feel disposed to disallow this claim, they are free to deduct the cost of labor (\$36.62) and interest on money (\$33.30) from the profits.



Steers in the Feeding Experiment at Lacombe Farm

Towards the last of March various buyers were invited to bid for the load, and a number of very satisfactory bids were received. The bid of P. Burns & Co., Ltd., submitted through their agent, W. F. Puffer, proved to be the highest and the cattle were accordingly sold to that firm, delivery being made April seventh.

The following statement gives full data in regard to this trial :

Number steers in lot.	20
Gross weight weighed in.	26416 lbs.
Average weight per head weighed in.	1320 lbs.
Number of days on feed.	157 lbs.
Gross weight weighed out April 7th.	31085 lbs.
Average weight weighed out April 7th.	1554 lbs.
Total gain in 157 days.	4669 lbs.
Average gain per head.	233.9 lbs.
Average daily gain per head.	1.48 lbs.
Average cost per 100 lbs. gain.	\$11.25

COST	
20 steers, average weight 1320 lbs. at 3.664c. per lb.	\$967.94
45413 lbs. prairie hay at \$6.00 per ton.	136.23
28,820 lbs. chop at 1c. per lb.	288.20
3,000 lbs. wheat screenings chop at ½c. per lb.	15.00
333 lbs. salt.	4.16
20 tons straw at \$1.00 per ton.	20.00
2,060 bundles green feed at 3c. per bundle.	61.80
Total time cost pumping water, 117 hours 45 minutes.	
Total time cost feeding, 91 hours 35 minutes.	
Total cost.	\$1493.33.

RECEIPTS	
Sold 20 steers, total weight 31,085 lbs., less 5% at 7c. per lb.	\$2067.17
Profit on 8 pigs following steers.	4.16
Total receipts.	\$2072.03
Total cost.	\$1493.33
Total profit.	\$ 578.70
Average profit per head.	\$ 28.93

Tumor On Ox

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Have a work ox, five years old, in good condition. He has a hard, flat lump about the size of a man's hand on the right side of his breast close to his foreleg, just under the shoulder blade. It does not seem to affect him as regards his work, but is tender if squeezed or pressed. The said growth is attached to the flesh and there is no connection with the skin. Kindly advise me what is the matter and give remedy for the trouble.—D. W. W.

The enlargement is probably a tumor. Since it is loose under the skin we think it could be easily removed with the knife. Make an incision through the skin in the centre of the tumor. The incision must be the whole length of the tumor. The latter may be dislodged from the surrounding structures with the finger, but when the tissues become too dense the knife must be used to dissect it away. When the tumor is out, the cavity must be packed with sterilized cheese-cloth (cheesecloth which has been baked in the oven for at least twenty minutes, the packing will stop the bleeding. The wound is then sewed up with sterilized fine cord. In two days the packing may be removed by cutting the lower stitch, and the cavity flushed out with creolin or lysol solution, a teaspoonful of either to one-half pint of water which has been boiled and allowed to cool.

Previous to commencing the operation, the operator's hands and instruments must be thoroughly cleansed with scrub-brush, soap and hot water. The seat of operation must be shaved and the skin scrubbed with soap and water, then rinsed with the antiseptic solution referred to above. If a veterinary surgeon is within reach it will be far better to employ him to do the operation for you.

WHO'S WHO IN LIVESTOCK



H. A. MALCOLM

Harry Abana Malcolm was born in the village of Scotland, Brant county, Ontario, in the year 1860 and came to the West thirty-two years afterwards, that is in 1892. The father was a carpenter, who seems to have believed in the theory of the devil finding work for idle hands to do, for he had the boy Harry working on an uncle's farm at a pretty early age, learning farming and going to school between times. At the age of eighteen the boy became a schoolmaster and for eight years wielded the hickory and taught the young idea how to shoot. After that he came to Alberta and took up land six miles from Innisfail. The farm is a section of good clay loam underlaid by a clay subsoil. It is operated as a mixed farm, three sons looking after the place while Mr. Malcolm attends to his duties as Dominion Land Agent at Innisfail, to which office he was appointed some four years ago.

Mr. Malcolm had not been farming long on his own account before he began giving some attention to purebred livestock. In 1906 he made his first purchase in Shorthorns, buying one purebred cow, a nonpareil, from a neighbor at Innisfail, and six from a breeder in Bruce county, Ontario. The sires purchased in the East trace from the famous Bow Park herd so he got started into the reds, whites and roans on a pretty sound foundation. The first purebred sheep were bought in the same year from Geo. Geary, the same breeder from whom the nonpareil cow above mentioned was purchased. Previous to this Mr. Malcolm had been going in for swine breeding, getting his start from Brethour, about the time that well known breeder of the Yorkshires was in the heyday of his glory and shipping breeding stock all over the American continent. The hogs have done well and Mr. Malcolm has been breeding in the same breed and strain ever since. The purebred stock on the farm now number 38 head, 22 Shorthorns, 10 Shropshire sheep and 6 Yorkshire hogs, besides which there are large flocks of Plymouth Rock and Black Minorca hens.

The stock on this farm has not been bred for the show ring, though contingents from it are successfully shown each year at the local fairs. Mr. Malcolm started showing at the Innisfail fair in 1893, making an exhibit of some Yorkshires brought up with him from the East. The sheep have been shown at the same fair and the Shorthorns also, always with satisfactory results.

Mr. Malcolm has always taken a deep interest in everything that concerned the welfare of the farmer and was the factor chiefly responsible for the organization of the Innisfail creamery, now one of the best supported in Alberta. Of this creamery company he was president, secretary-treasurer and director at various times prior to being appointed to the land office. He has also been an indefatigable worker for the agricultural society, being for some time secretary-treasurer of that organization. In local educational affairs he has always evinced close concern, and since the first year of his arrival in the West has been on the school board of his local district, last year becoming president of the Trustees' Association of the province. In religion, Mr. Malcolm is a Methodist, and if he wasn't in the Land Office and could "speak politically," as Premier Roblin would say, we suspect he would be a Liberal. Anyway, he believes thoroughly in the reciprocity proposals of a Liberal government at Ottawa, and thinks this agreement carried out would be much to the advantage of the farmers of the Canadian West. In which way of thinking of course he does not stand entirely alone. He also believes in the government subsidizing or establishing meat chilling plants in Alberta, so the Alberta stock raiser will be able to dispose of his product right at home without being held up for the freight charges on the waste stuff that the live steer carries on him. He also believes thoroughly in farmers keeping livestock, himself having found sheep raising as good as a gold mine.

While the United States farmer is the only party who really has some cause to criticize the reciprocity treaty as unfairly opposed to his immediate interests, even he stands to lose little, while gaining something in the long run. The Saturday Evening Post sententiously observes that whoever assists in frightening the farmers of the American Middle West back into line for high tariff is playing the standpatters' game, and betraying the true interest of the farmers themselves.

Farm

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

May 3.—*State what plan you follow in foaling the mares, whether in the stable or on grass; what success you have had in the use of disinfectants on the navel cord in preventing joint ill; whether you work the mares after foaling, and how soon after. Do you stable the foal if the mare is worked? When do you start feeding the foal, and what do you feed? What should a well raised draft colt weigh at one year of age?*

May 10.—*Given a mature draft stallion, how would you manage, feed and handle him during the breeding season to ensure of him foaling the maximum number of mares he was bred to, and at the same time maintain and ensure his future vigor and fecundity? What attention would you give the mares?*

May 17.—*Give your experience in growing rape. On what kind of soil should it be sown and at about what date? What is your opinion of this crop as a pasture crop for the late summer and fall?*

May 24.—*Describe your hog pen, giving plan if possible and such details of construction as would be of interest to a farmer intending to build one. What kind of foundations would you advise? What thickness of walls, material for plows, number and size of windows, system of ventilation, size of pens, etc.?*

Shelter Belts

Some interesting letters have been received on the question of planting windbreaks, the two to which the prizes go following herewith. The prizes are given in the order in which the letters appear.

Position and Planting of a Shelter Belt

The first step to take is to prepare a plan suited to the position of the buildings and on it mark the place for each tree or shrub. In making this plan keep in mind these simple principles:

1. It is estimated that every foot in height of a windbreak of medium thickness will protect at least one rod in distance and several belts in succession increases the distance.

2. The shelter belt should be on the side toward the prevailing winds, which in this country is the north and northwest. The south and east are better if left fairly clear, as we do not wish to shut out fresh air and sunlight.

3. Keep the trees far enough from the house so that the windows will not be darkened.

4. Do not plant trees to hide the view from the front of the house.

We shall consider a place where the house faces east. Two belts of trees, ten rods or less apart, along the north and west with a cross belt between house and barn will shelter the buildings well. More trees may be placed about three sides of the garden to give added protection. The second step is to prepare the land. A north-east slope is best and the soil should be carefully drained, as trees will not live or thrive well on

land constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. The ground should be well prepared by twice plowing, plowing deeply the second time. Follow with the harrow and continue until the land is in a better condition than for a crop of wheat. One season's summer tilling would be best.

The most suitable trees for windbreaks are the maple, laurel willow (in fact all willows).

The third step is the planting of the trees. Only the fibrous roots, beset with innumerable fine root hairs, serve to take up the water and plant food from the soil. A tree may have a fine, vigorous root system, yet if the fibrous roots are cut off or allowed to dry out, which they readily do, thereby losing their power to take up water, such a tree is likely to die. Evergreens are particularly sensitive in this particular. Never allow roots to become dry from the time of taking up of the tree until it is transplanted. Just before planting cut off with a sharp knife any bruised ends of the roots.

From four to six rows of trees, planted eighteen feet apart with the rows nine feet apart, form a very good belt.

For laying out the ground secure galvanized wire long enough to reach the entire length of the belt. Have a tinsmith solder small washers on this wire, nine feet apart. Set a stake opposite each alternate marker for each row. Dig holes a little deeper than the depth of the root system and large enough around to admit the roots of the tree to be spread out in their natural position. Before placing the tree, dip the roots in a barrel filled with mud. After placing fill in with good, rich, loose soil, until all the roots are well covered and then tramp the soil as firmly as possible. Fill in with the remainder of the soil until the hole is almost full and then tramp again. Finally fill in the rest and leave the surface loose.

Sask.

M. A. HODGINS.

Evergreens Best Windbreak

The objection that it would spoil the view has sometimes been raised when the planting of trees around farm buildings has been advised. But this in most cases has only been an excuse for not planting them. For what is a more valuable asset to the farm home than a good shelter belt and a nicely laid out driveway of trees?

The first thing to consider in planting trees is the soil. It should be well prepared, trees if possible not being planted on breaking or land already full of roots. But securing good well-prepared soil is easy with most farmers and need hardly be mentioned. Something that should be considered is where the trees should be planted, whether on the north, east, south or west side and how far from the buildings. It is a good plan to plant trees on the windy sides of the buildings. The distance from the road or buildings should not be less than fifty yards, for when planted nearer they lodge too much snow in the winter time.

Another consideration is the kind of tree to plant. Those suited to one locality might not be suitable to another. However, the maple can be safely advised, as it is almost universally used throughout this country. Another easily grown hedge is the cottonwood. But for a shelter belt a mixed hedge is preferable. Combinations such as cottonwood and willow or maple and caragana make excellent windbreaks. Thus the tall growing trees can be pruned and made to grow still taller, while the branchy and more shrubby break the wind near the ground.

The best hedge of all is that made by the evergreen. It much more efficiently stays the wind because of its constant leafage. The objections raised to this hedge are the slowness of growth and the difficulty to get the trees started. A good plan is to grow them in the shelter of another hedge until they are large enough to be a shelter themselves, when the protective hedge can be cut down. In this way evergreens have been grown very successfully. Sometimes such small fruit bushes as the currant and gooseberry are used to assist in making a mixed hedge.

There are practically two sources of securing trees: First from seed, second as small trees

ready to be set out from the experimental farm. Such trees as the maples grow quite readily and very quickly from seed. The seed may be scattered along in the furrow and covered to the depth of two or three inches. If more than one row is desired rows should not be less than six feet from the one preceding it. Cottonwood grows very easily from cuttings which should be set in a row about two feet apart. If set in the spring and kept moist the cuttings will grow and very rapidly become tall trees. Evergreens are usually dug up from where they grow wild and shipped when small to the place they are wanted. Care should be taken that plants should not be dug too long and never allow the roots to get dry. The time for transplanting evergreens is just between the leaf growth, when the old leaves are falling off and before the new leaves grow out. They should not be planted closer than four feet, six feet being more preferable still.

There are still many other kinds of hedges and trees that can be grown to make effective shelterbelts. Only some of the well known and reliable varieties having been mentioned variations from the above rules to suit the locality and taste of the individual are necessary. But the fact remains, that shelterbelts in this country are indispensable, and besides being useful they can be made most attractive, making the homestead or farmstead appear worthy of the name of home.

W. H. HICKS.

Methods of Potato Growing

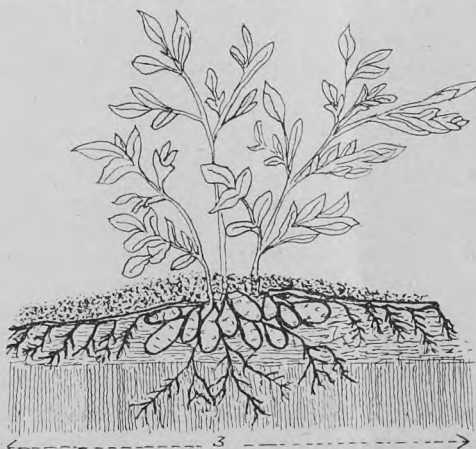
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

After learning that the average yield of potatoes for 1910 in Manitoba amounted to slightly over one hundred and twenty-one bushels per acre, the studious farmer will begin to look for some reason why such condition of affairs should exist. To be candid, we must admit that meteorological conditions were probably more unfavorable than have been witnessed for some time past, but on the other hand, if close investigation were made, doubtless we would be justified in concluding that haphazard methods, together with improper preparation and insufficient cultivation of the soil, were the cause for a good deal of the censure apportioned to the unfavorable season.

It does not require any great amount of reasoning to show that to grow a large, healthy potato vine, yielding a large number of big tubers, which must be necessary for some of our enormous yields, a large amount of moisture is required. While one principle governs the regulation of soil moisture, it is generally understood that different methods of cultivation must be practiced, the texture of sa soil varies. One thing, however, should be kept in mind : that a sufficient supply of moisture must at all times be at hand if the plant is to make the very best of a season's work. Although potatoes will grow upon almost any kind of soil, great deal larger crops are to be obtained upon the mellow, free working loams than may be gotten upon the very light sands or heavier clays.

SIZE OF SEED

Being an economic factor, probably the best size for seed potatoes is one worthy of consideration. Opinion differs very much among growers, some preferring to cut large potatoes, while others select smaller seed from their stock. Al-



Shallow cultivation, showing how the feeding roots may be preserved and the least possible surface exposed to air.



An extreme case of deep hilling, illustrating how one-sixth more of the surface soil is exposed to sun and wind and allowing the soil around the roots to become dried out.

though good results are repeatedly being gotten from either method, investigations conducted by Prof. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has proven after many years' test that a tuber weighing as near two ounces as possible is more economical than others of different weights. In other countries, where experienced labor is cheap and time not so important, the size of the tubers does not enter nearly as much into the economic side of the question ; but owing to the rush of spring work, and the high price of generally unskilled labor when potatoes are plentiful, the writer is of the opinion that whole selected seed of as near the above weight as possible should be used in preference to any other. When cutting seed any length of time before planting, in order that the sets may not dry out any more than can be avoided, it is advisable that the tubers be dusted with lime while the surface is still moist, so that a coat may be formed and as near natural conditions be brought about as possible.

When it is noticed that the potato roots need a large portion of underground space, it will be more easily understood that the soil should have been plowed and thoroughly pulverized to at least a depth of seven inches, and a foot where possible. There is no danger in plowing this depth, for potatoes, if proper packing is brought about afterwards, but it must be understood that fatal results might be realized if very deep plowing without intelligent packing was practiced on some of our lighter lands which contain little or no humus. On this farm last year the potato land was spring plowed, harrowed three times, and gone over once with a surface packer before planting.

DEPTH OF PLANTING

Here, again, opinion differs among growers as to what is the best depth for planting. Some prefer to sow from two and one-half to three inches with hilling, while others prefer to have the lower surface of the seed from four to four and a quarter inches below the surface. A little study of the accompanying cuts, however, will explain why deeper planting is to be preferred to shallow, where the soil will admit that depth.

Although we have yet no reliable data on the distance of planting, experiments carried out seem to favor the rows three feet apart, and the sets from twelve to fifteen inches apart in the rows.

As five acres or more will warrant the use of a planter, and that the prospective buyer is naturally looking for a machine that will plant as near one hundred per cent. as possible, the writer would emphasize that to protect himself the farmer should receive a guarantee with a machine as to its particular merits, and defer payments until satisfaction has been assured. When the C. P. R. established their farm one of the supposedly most popular machines on the market was palmed on to them by a slick-tongued agent; a machine which can not be trusted to plant, under the most favorable conditions, and with a very careful operator not more than eighty five per cent. throughout the whole crop. However, this machine will now be laid aside and

replaced by one which is living up to a guarantee of one hundred per cent.

Although we had, owing to unfortunate circumstances, to plow almost all our land in the spring, very marked results were obtained from plowing six to seven inches deep and thoroughly packing and pulverizing afterwards, as against plowing five inches deep and harrowing, omitting the packing. Twenty-four acres each were subject to the test and in spite of the dry season one patch of twelve acres averaged from 200 to 25 bushels per acre, while the whole twenty-five acres gave an increase of 61.2 per cent. more on the packed land than on that not packed.

We would not be justified, however, in casting all the blame upon one operation, for a great deal more depends upon the manner in which the after cultivation is performed, in dry seasons especially, than most of us are aware of. The accompanying cuts will give some idea why the old method of deep cultivation and deep hilling should be abandoned, and supplanted with the shallow method of tillage with just sufficient hilling to prevent loss from sunburn.

Close observation has proven that most of the fibrous or feeding roots grow very near the surface. In some cases they may be found not more than an inch deep between the rows, while the most favorable depth seems to be two to three inches. We have also noted that when conditions are favorable the lateral or feeding roots will spread for a distance of two feet or more and interlace with the row opposite when they have been three feet apart in less than 40 days after planting. This being true it is obvious that in dry and even wet seasons that deep cultivation will be exceedingly detrimental to the yield, caused mostly by severing the feeding roots from the plants and loosening the soil a little too much around the tubers.

T. H. TWELTRIDGE,

Man Supt. C. P. R. Farm.

Seeding Bush Land

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We have 100 acres of bush land that has been a pasture for twenty years. In the wooded portions and also the cleared patches, where wild roses and red willows grow, and in one or two small meadows (where in very wet springs, the water is apt to lie for two or three weeks, and then dry up) the native grass is poor. (1) Is there any grass seed scattered by hand in above places that would give good results?

2. To make a hedge of Manitoba maple, how should the seed be planted and if in rows how far apart? S. W.

I have repeatedly endeavored to grow different varieties of cultivated grass on partly sodded spots, both in and out of sloughs, but have never succeeded in getting a good catch. But by breaking up the land with a plow and then harrowing it well I have always succeeded in getting a good growth of grass. Brome grass has always given the best results with me, especially where the land is liable to be flooded each spring. Where water does not lie a mixture of four pounds of timothy and ten pounds of Western rye grass per acre has given good results.

I firmly believe that the farmers of the West are losing large sums of money through run-out pasture fields. In the Brandon district, for instance, it takes fully five acres of the average native pasture to support one steer. On similar soil there I have kept two large steers on one acre of cultivated brome pasture without any additional food. At another time I mowed closely an acre of native pasture and found that it yielded half a ton of very indifferent fodder. Another acre of similar soil adjoining it, sown with cultivated grass, gave a return of over three tons per acre at the same time. Many of the run-out pasture fields would be greatly improved if they were broken up gradually each year and re-seeded to some good grass mixture, made up of such grasses as timothy, blue grass, Western rye and brome.

2. Our Manitoba maple makes an excellent hedge. Plant the one-year-old seedlings in a single row 3 feet apart. Keep the soil cultivated for 3 feet on each side of the hedge. To prevent the hedge from growing unevenly all straggling

branches both at the top and sides should be clipped off each May. This can be done rapidly with a sickle or large knife. To prevent snow gathering around the buildings and to provide shelter for fruit bushes, it is an excellent plan to plant two hedges, the outer one say 150 feet from the buildings and the second one about fifty feet nearer. The intervening space will prove an excellent spot for growing raspberries and other small fruits. The hedges will give protection from the wind and the heavy drifts of snow that gather will provide much needed moisture until well on into summer.

M.A.C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Davidson's Prizes

The agricultural society of Davidson, Sask., a town only seven years old, with 100 souls for each year, is offering \$2,000 in prizes for a single competition. This contest is known as the "Field Grain Competition," and the first prize is \$1,000. Four other prizes, \$400, \$300, \$200 and \$100 are offered. The entry fee is \$10.00, and the area entered must comprise 10 acres.

Following are the rules governing the competition:

Field must be staked out ready for the judges. Full record must be kept of all work done on land from April 1st, 1911, and handed to the secretary not later than June 1st, 1912.

Entries close July 1st, 1911.

Competition open to Summerfallow only.

The society reserves the right to declare the competition off should one hundred entries not be obtained.

Number of entries will be published from time to time in local paper.

Judges supplied by the department of agriculture.

SCALE OF POINTS

The following scale of points will be used in judging:

Suitability of variety.....	10
Freedom from weeds.....	25
Freedom from other varieties and from other kinds of grain.....	20
Freedom from attack from smut, rust or insect.....	15
Apparent yield, considering vigor of growth, uniformity, size of head, stiffness of straw thickness of stand and state of maturity.....	30

100

D. Selby Hutcheon is secretary of the society.

Hints on Seeding Dates

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The date for commencing to seed the four different grains mentioned vary according to the season, but as a general rule wheat seeding should be well under way by the middle of April and should be finished by the tenth of May. The land, if it is summerfallow, should be harrowed before seeding, to conserve moisture. In the spring the ground is all cracked by the frost, but if it is harrowed it forms a mulch that fills up these cracks and prevents evaporation. Fall plowing is treated much the same way. Spring plowing needs harrowing and rolling to make a good seed bed.

You should not start seeding oats too soon on account of frost, for they are delicate and can't stand severe weather. From May 10 to June 2 is good time for oats. As a rule we put oats on spring plowing, after harrowing and rolling it, and get good results.

Barley is matured in 65 or 75 days, and can be sown from the last of May to the last of June with good results. Land conditions are pretty much the same as with oats. We have put barley in as late as the eighth of July and had a good crop.

Flax should be put in in May to insure a good crop. It frequently is put on land that is to be summerfallowed the following year.

The order of crop successions according to the way we do it, is to put wheat on summerfallow, the next season put wheat on also, the next year oats, the next year barley or flax, and then summerfallow it again.

Man.

H. J. TINGLEY.

Dairy

Swan Valley Creamery

We have been supplied with the report for 1910 of the Swan Valley Creamery Company, containing the president's address and the financial statement for the year. The creamery opened in April, and during the season handled 13,238 pounds of butterfat, for which the patrons received \$9,589.38. Prices paid per pound butterfat each month were as follows: April, 35c.; May, 27c. and 21c.; June, 21c.; July, 21c.; August, 21c.; September, 23c.; October, 24c. and 26c.; November, 28. Several patrons received cheques running \$60 per month or over. The address of the president, R. F. McVeety, indicates that the creamery is in the best condition as regards the confidence of patrons and reputation for its product abroad. The butter in the forepart of last season was sold in Winnipeg chiefly, but later it was shipped west, and sold in Saskatchewan cities at satisfactory prices.

A British Dairy Ration

P. McConnell, one of the best known dairy experts in Britain, in a recent article stated that in spite of all the attention of scientists and practical farmers we are a long way yet from finality in the problem of feeding cows. Mr. McConnell was for a long time in favor of cooking food for cows in cold weather, but now he thinks that this practice is a mistake, and of no advantage. It might be permissible to take the chill from mixed food by means of hot water in very cold weather, but no more than that. He attributed many cow troubles, such as milk fever and garget, to the use of concentrated foods. The following ration was suggested for medium sized cows: Hay, 14 pounds; chopped oat straw, 7 pounds; pulped mangels, 45 pounds; cotton cake, 2 pounds; with the addition of two or three pounds per head daily of cake or meal in some cases. With such a ration there would be a slight decline in yield, but this would be more than balanced by the saving on feed. There has been a reaction of late against the forcing incidental to "high" feeding, and greater attention is being paid to the cost of rations as a vital factor in the question of profit and loss.

F. DEWHIRST.

What Will the "Average Cow" Do?

Dairy farmers have awakened to the necessity of weighing and testing each individual cow in the herd. Over twenty new cow testing associations have been organized in Quebec since the beginning of this year; twelve new ones have commenced operations in Ontario; two more in Nova Scotia, and one more each in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. This means at least four thousand more cows being checked up each month in addition to the 11,800 in 1910.

The extension work provided for by the establishment of dairy record centres is proceeding briskly. Centres are already in working order in Oxford and Peterboro counties, Ont., St. Hyacinthe, Que., and at Kensington, P. E. I., with others contemplated. A supervisor has been appointed to extend cow testing in British Columbia.

Some cows have started with excellent records for January and February: yields of 1,690 and 1,490 pounds of milk and over 50 pounds of fat for the two months, are good indications of dairy possibilities for this season. What is the "average" cow intending to do this year?

Forms for recording weights of milk are supplied free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. When applying the number of cows should be stated and whether forms are required for weighing daily or on three days each month.

* * *

Ontario dairymen have succeeded in having express rates on cream reduced to less than half the former charge. Recently the Railway Commission ordered that for a maximum distance of 50 miles the rate on a minimum of 5 gallons of cream is to be reduced from 35 cents to 15 cents, and other charges reduced proportionately.

Provincial Spring Show at Calgary

AT Alberta's provincial horse show, fat stock show, and bull sale, held in Calgary last week there was plenty of good horse flesh, and elegant weather brought out large crowds. Everybody was satisfied, except a few disappointed exhibitors. The entire show was a complete success, and Manager Richardson and his executive have every reason to congratulate them-

SUFFOLKS IN EVIDENCE
Well filled classes, in which color was uniform and quality and style were in evidence, made the Suffolks as much admired as any one feature of the horse show. In fact, a parade of the members of this breed on Wednesday created more genuine interest than any other feature. There were 14 choice individuals in the prancing line.

and fourth on Haskerton Snip and Rendlesham Postscript.

The championship, therefore, lay between Jaques' Morston Gay Monarch and Hoadley's Ashmoor Rufus. Judge Carlyle picked the three-year-old, and remarked that they were as good a pair of Suffolks as ever he had seen.

SOME GOOD BELGIANS

W. W. Hunter, of Olds; George Roels, of Pirmez Creek, and James Faris, of Trenville, were exhibitors of Belgians. These individuals had size and carried themselves with great pomp. In the class for stallions three years or over, Roels was at the top, with Gamin de Questenne, a fine four-year-old, by Indigene du Fostean. Hunter had second on Heron de Melin, and Faris, third on Pins.

For mares three years and over, Hunter got first and second on Bobine de Houdzocht and Cora de Croix, while Roels stood third with Mathilde.

SHIRES A SURPRISE

Practically every visitor to the show was surprised at the numbers and quality in the Shire classes. For some years draft horse fanciers have wondered why these famous English drafters are not more numerous in the Canadian West. Several importers have brought out a few from time to time. However, it remained for F. Schroeder, of High River, to make the splurge that brought the Shire into real prominence in Western Canada's show rings. He had a fresh importation, including winners at old country shows. They are a fine lot, with substance and quality. Not having had time to fill out after their long journey, they did not show to advantage. Exhibitors, in addition to Mr. Schroeder, were W. W. Hunter, of Olds; George Hoadley, of Okotoks, and Allen Gant, of Sedgewick.

There were ten fine specimens in the ring at the call for stallions three years or over. Windridge Boy, a big, thick-set brown, owned by W. W. Hunter, was placed first, and Acle Harold, one of Mr. Schroeder's importation, second. Geo. Hoadley got third on his well fitted old horse, Gillibrand Flag. Denby Jameson, owned by Mr. Schroeder, a winner of high honors at the London Shire Show, was unplaced, but he will be heard from in the Canadian West later.

For stallion, two years old, Mr. Schroeder had the only entry in Intake Coronation, a colt that stood second at London Shire Show. The championship went to Windridge Boy.

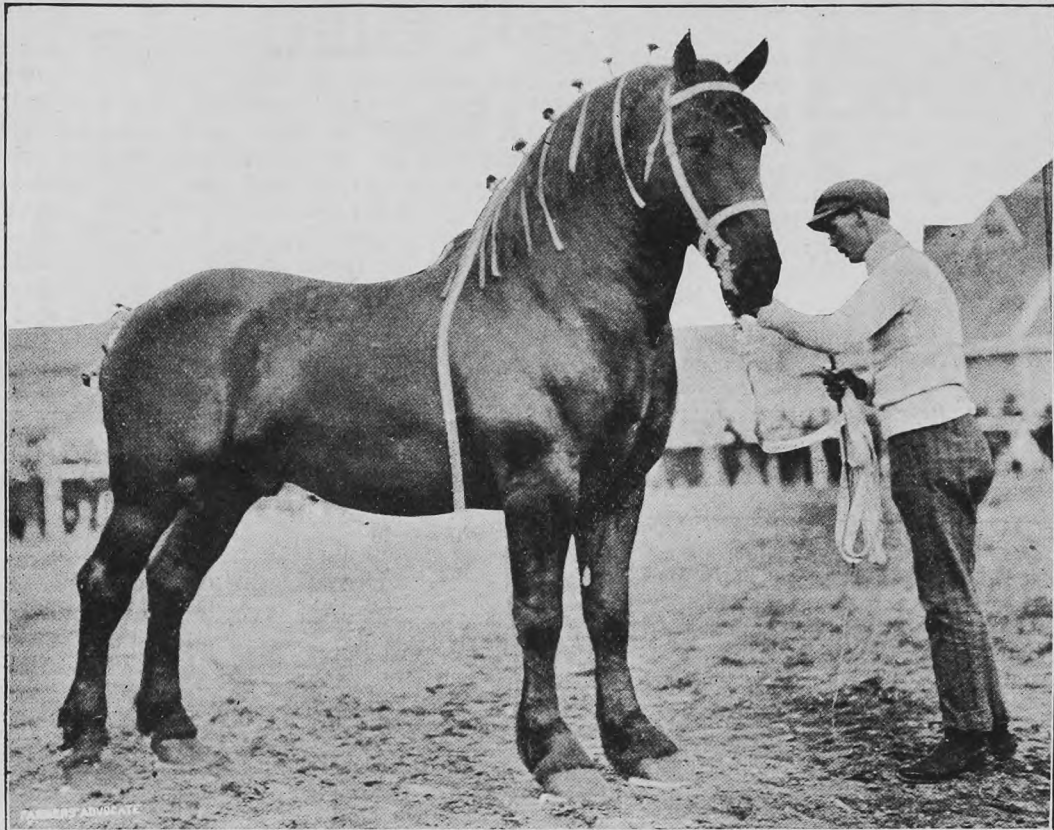
W. W. Hunter's thick-set grey mare, Fern, won over A. Gant's Newton Solney Ruth, a fine brown, with quality of bone and well-sprung rib. She is three years old and sired by Lochinge Forest King.

PERCHERON COMPETITION

In the Percheron classes, quality and size were up to the standard of former Alberta shows, and in some cases there was great improvement. J. C. Drewry furnished some specimens that gave keen competition for the Geo. Lane stable. He has been in the Percheron business only one short year, but he has the foundation for one of Canada's best Percheron studs. His best females are near foaling, and were not brought to the show. Stooke & Amery also have some choice Percherons that will do much to uphold the honor of the breed in Alberta.

The list of exhibitors included Geo. Lane, of Pekisko; J. C. Drewry, of Cowley; Stooke & Amery of Crossfield; G. S. Rosamond, of Innisfail; Robt. Hamilton & Sons, of Simcoe, Ont.; W. B. Thorne, of Aldersyde; W. W. Hunter, of Olds; C. R. de la Vergne, of Glenbow, and Y. Drake and W. E. & R. C. Upper, of Elbow River.

(Continued on page 621)



Percheron Stallion, Habitus, Owned by J. C. Drewry and Placed Second to Halifax at Calgary

selves on being able to make each succeeding show superior to the one preceding.

Perhaps the feature of the horse show most worthy of mention is the evidence of a rapidly increasing interest in breeds of heavy horses other than Clydesdales and Percherons. Everyone admired the well filled classes of Suffolks and the great string of Shires. It has become certain that the West is not going to depend on only one or two breeds to furnish horse power for the cultivation of the thousands of acres of the fast developing West. Not only in numbers were Suffolks and Shires in evidence, they also had style and quality equal to the best classes of other breeds.

The judging of all heavy horses, save four-horse teams, was pulled off at Victoria Park, the glorious weather permitting the use of the spacious judging ring in the open. At all times, the fence and stands were well lined with interested spectators. The show of fancy horses, including drivers, hack horses, park horses, saddle horses, jumpers, hunters, etc., as well as delivery outfits and four-horse teams, was held in the big rink, admirably remodelled for the occasion. Vast crowds turned out every afternoon and evening to show that the automobile had not yet displaced the horse.

In the cattle classes little criticism can be offered. It is regrettable that so many poorly fitted specimens were in the stalls, but there are cases in which it is not possible to have the animals in show ring condition. Then, again, many purchasers prefer to buy an animal that is not loaded with fat. This fact was brought out with force when the sale was on.

Everyone who follows live stock closely would like to see more sheep and hogs at every show in Western Canada. It does not look well to see one or two men running away with all the prizes. However, as mixed farming is introduced this will be overcome.

Very few found serious fault with the decisions made by the judges. Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of the Idaho Agricultural College, officiated in Percheron, Belgian and Suffolk Punch classes. This is not his first trip to Alberta shows, and he has become noted for consistently looking for size and good feet and legs in the animals selected as ribbon wearers. James McKirdy, of Napinka, placed the ribbons in the pure-bred classes of Clydesdales and Shires, and got through without being called to task for serious blunders. In fact, Albertans have concluded that he knows what constitutes a good draft horse, as needed in the Canadian West. John McDiarmid, of Lucknow, Ont., judged in the various draft horse classes. Light horses, including Standardbreds, French Coach and light harness classes, were passed upon by Dr. Roberts, of Vancouver, while H. C. Lawson, of Regina, officiated in the saddle classes.

Jaques Bros. have the honor of keeping this breed of horseflesh before the people of the Canadian West. They have boundless faith in the Suffolk and his adaptability to this country. That this faith is well founded is shown by the gradual increase in attention paid to it in all parts. The exhibitors at Calgary were: Archie Jaques, of Lamerton, Alta.; Spencer Pearse, of East End, Sask.; Geo. Hoadley, of Okotoks, Alta.; H. W. Savory, of Lethbridge; Allen Gant, of Sedgewick, and Edwards & Clark, of Sedgewick. They all had a look in for prize money.

In the class for stallions, four years or over, there were seven big, active chestnuts in the ring. The real fight was between Jaques' Morston Gay Monarch, by Sproughton Lord, and Pearse's Soapsuds. The former got first, and the latter, second. Jaques had third on Rendlesham Matchem, and H. W. Savory, fourth, on Rendlesham Snow King.

There were five entries in the three-year-old class. Geo. Hoadley secured the red ribbon on Ashmoor Rufus, by Smith's Saturn. He was bought from Messrs. Jaques last spring, and is a fine thick low-set horse with plenty of quality. Spencer Pearse had second on Morston Rumbler, and A. Jaques, third



Aged Clydesdale Females at Calgary with J. A. Turner's Great Mare, Irene, at the top. Others Shown in Order of Award are Eurydice, Maggie Fleming, Lily Gartly and Proud Beauty

HOME JOURNAL

People and Things The World Over

The famous Sheffield Choir of Sheffield, England, will give a series of concerts in Winnipeg on the first three nights in May.

* * *

The city council of Oconto, Wisconsin, has passed an ordinance taxing all unmarried men between the age of twenty-one and fifty \$6.00 a year.

* * *

The riddle of the sphinx has been partially solved. Prof. George A. Reisner, of the Harvard chair of Egyptology, says that it is a sculptor's portrait of Chephren, a pharaoh of Egypt, who ruled in 2,850 B.C.

* * *

Madame Albani and Miss Edith Miller, contralto from Portage la Prairie, who has won much favor in British musical circles, have been selected to represent Canada at the imperial festival Canadian concert at the Crystal Palace, May 30. Sir Henry Wood, London's leading conductor, will conduct. Dr. Charles Harriss, formerly of McGill, also takes a prominent part in the festival.

* * *

Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, loved animals. In a lecture delivered by him when abroad, he said: "At home in Norway we do not murder our song birds. Our children have for years banded themselves together in clubs to protect the birds' nests. But what we gain by this for our fields, gardens and woods is as nothing in comparison with what we gain for the education of our children in weaning them from cruelty and making them the protectors of the little birds. It teaches them to control their feelings and awakens enthusiasm for worthy causes. Their love of destruction we change to magnanimity. In Norway it is the school that teaches children their duty to song birds, and in the schools they form their societies for bird protection."

* * *

Paris sends its children to school and supplies the poor ones with clothing, shoes and food, as well as with free books, slates, stationery and instruments. And it arranges that no child shall know which of the others are charity pupils. It sends poor children on summer outings. It builds houses and rents them at low rates, giving preference to the poorest and largest families. It taxes every theatre ticket ten per cent. for a public fund which furnishes every year fifteen thousand free beds in hospitals and as many more in asylums. This fund has also built a maternity hospital, where no questions are asked. It helps to bring up thousands of poor children. It furnishes free medicine for the sick poor. It collects a per diem from the employer for a workman who receives injury in the discharge of his duties. It spends ten million dollars yearly for benevolence.

* * *

A correspondent of the *Scotsman* gives some interesting particulars of the early life of an old lady, who has just died in Edinburgh, at the age of ninety-seven. Mrs. Jean Burke was a Macgregor, whose ancestors came from the Braes of Balquhider, and in whose family there runs a tradition that they were direct descendants of

Rob Roy. Mrs. Burke, in her young days, along with her two sisters, resided next door to Sir Walter Scott, and saw him regularly every morning leaving his house for his duties in Parliament House. The three young Macgregors, consistent with the tradition of their family, were in the habit of wearing cloaks of Rob Roy tartan, and the old lady recalled how Sir Walter Scott used to greet them, as they started for school, with the words "Rob Roy Macgregor."

Whose Garden Is It ?

Whose business is it to think about the vegetable garden this year? Pretty often the whole burden of it is laid on the housewife's shoulders. She is left to see the desirability of it. She may

The Human Triumph

Not from the lightning flash ;
Not from the icy star ;
Not from the flames that lash
The wandering fires afar ;
But from the noonday heat
Torch I snatch for my feet !

Not from the purpling rose ;
Not from the lily cool ;
Not from the garden close
Sheltered and beautiful ;
But from the wayside flower
Do I snatch breath of power !

Not from the maddening thrush ;
Not from the nightingale ;
Not from the winds that rush
Storm-driven through the dale ;
But from the silence calm
I snatch the sweetest balm !

Not from the printed book ;
Not from the word or song ;
Not from the smile or look,
Nor from the bell or gong ;
But from the grassy sod
I snatch the peace of God !

—National Magazine.

not have to break up the ground and fence out the chickens with her own hands, but she has to coax to have those things done so long and so often that she thinks it would be easier to do them herself. She usually does the planting and the weeding, with the children to help when they are out of school. She does the gathering and the preparing for the table. Yet no member of the family gets less actual enjoyment out of the viands themselves than she. Ask any woman if a meal tastes as good to her when she has handled it, smelled it as it cooked and fussed with it over a hot stove. She will tell you that the things that taste good to her are the ones she doesn't know anything about till they appear on the table. But it is rarely her good fortune to have them come to her that way, though the rest of the household has that aid to appetite. A garden stands for health, fresh, pleasant food and economy. Help the woman out with it ungrudgingly and sensibly.

One Way to Do It

You, Mr. Man Subscriber, do not often read the correspondence found in any of the Home Journal departments. But for just this one time turn to the Boys' Club page in the last issue, and read a letter entitled "A Farm Boy's Hobbies." It is guaranteed not to hurt you and perhaps in it you will find something worth thinking over. To me it seems that in that letter can be found the answer to the oft-repeated question: "How shall we keep the boys on the farm?"

There are some lazy boys, though many that are called lazy are using up all their strength to grow, but the laziest boy will work heartily at something in which he is interested and in which he has an interest, and those two things do not mean quite the same. For the sake of having a free hand at one kind of work that he likes the average boy will willingly do his share of the other forms of farm work for which he does not care. For the sake of having some share in the results he will work hard and cultivate an interest in tasks which at first did not appeal to him at all. If a boy is fairly treated, allowed to use his own judgment in some of the phases of farm work, and given some part of the profits he helps to make, it ought to be well nigh impossible to pry him off the farm, unless he has some strongly marked special gift in a different direction.

Prevention and Cure

Toronto citizens have reason to be proud about their new General Hospital, the corner stone of which was laid by Governor-General Earl Grey the other day. More hospital accommodation was urgently needed, and instead of adding and adding to the old building the hospital board used farsighted wisdom and decided to begin over and erect entirely new buildings after the most modern plans. Ten acres of ground in the vicinity of College Street and University Avenue, was chosen as the site, thus bringing the buildings into the near neighborhood of the medical colleges. The total cost is estimated at \$2,600,000. The two million is already on hand, and it should not be difficult to raise this comparatively small balance in a prosperous and progressive city like Toronto. When finished the institution is expected to be one of the most up-to-date and best equipped in America.

Beside its work of healing the sick, Toronto is taking a serious interest in the better work of prevention. The dangers of the existence of a slum district, dirty lanes, insufficient sewage, lack of light and air, and filthy backyards, are being put in strong language, and the city council and the health department are being pushed by the citizens to do all that is possible to clean out these breeding places of disease. As long as there is a slum ward there must be a big hospital.

* * *

In men whom men condemn as ill
I find so much of goodness still,
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot,
I hesitate to draw the line
Where God has not.—ANON.

* * *

Under the storm and the cloud to-day,
And to-day the hard peril and pain—
To-morrow the stone shall be rolled away,
For the sunshine shall follow the rain.
Merciful Father, I will not complain,
I know that the sunshine shall follow the rain.
—JOAQUIN MILLER.

* * *

I wonder if the sap is stirring yet,
If wintry birds are dreaming of a mate,
If frozen snowdrops feel as yet the sun
And crocus fires are kindling one by one?
Sing, Robin, sing ;
I still am sore in doubt concerning Spring.
—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.



Hope's Quiet Hour

THE SAME TO-DAY

JESUS Christ the same yesterday, and to-day and for ever.—Heb. xiii.: 8.

"The world sits at the feet of Christ, Unknowing, blind and unconsoled; It shall yet touch His garments' fold, And feel the heavenly Alchemist Transmute its very dust to gold."

On the first Easter Day, the men and women who knew that their Master was living, and at hand, could not be expected to think or talk about any subject of less vital importance—at least when they were with any of His friends. They had loved Him as their dearest earthly companion, now they revered Him as Divine. Some were still feeling that all the sunshine of life had gone out; they still mourned over a dead King, not knowing that He was Risen. Those who knew the glad tidings of great joy could not rejoice alone, but must run quickly to carry the good news from house to house. Breathless, but radiant, they repeated the story over and over again, wherever a wondering listener could be found. Then, in the evening, ten apostles talked together about the Lord they loved; and He was listening to every word, though they did not know it. And, as they talked about the wonderful story of the Risen Christ, scarcely believing that His Resurrection could be a literal fact, without any warning JESUS Himself stood visibly in the midst of them, "and upbraided them with their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen Him after He was risen." At first they were frightened, supposing that they saw only a disembodied spirit, so He showed His hands and feet and side, and even shared with them their interrupted meal. He was eager to prove His identity with the Friend they fancied they had lost, saying tenderly: "It is I Myself: handle Me, and see."

Bishop Wilkinson says these words might be more clearly translated, "I am Myself," and goes on to say that the Risen Lord "seems to forget the little parenthesis of the grave and Paradise, of death and the Resurrection, and takes up the broken thread of the discourse." What a comfort it is to us to know that death does not destroy identity any more than life does. If our identity depended on this changing body of ours—the tent where the soul lives—then we should not be the same people that we were ten or twenty years ago. Every moment I am losing part of my body. In a very few years, not a particle of it will remain, yet I shall be the same person as before. We not only live and love as we did long ago, but even our changed appearance is not enough to keep our friends from recognizing us—though, after a long absence, we may have to show some marks of identity. The mother who parts with a smooth-faced boy, and does not see him again for many years, finds it hard to believe that a bearded, weather-beaten man is really the same loved son. But she soon gets used to the change, and knows that it is only a surface matter. It is her son himself.

So it will be with us when death lies behind us instead of before. We shall soon grow accustomed to the changed life, as we have grown accustomed to the change from childhood to manhood or womanhood in ourselves and others. We shall step out of this room of the King's palace into the Park of Paradise, and we shall not have to go alone even that short distance. The dear Master, who has led us so carefully here, will not lose His strong hold of our hand. He is the same to-day as He was yesterday, and will be unchanged through all

the ages of eternity. We, like the apostles, shall "be glad when we see the Lord."

The one thing which filled the thoughts of the disciples at that first Eastertide, was the Living JESUS, and no other thought can begin to compare with it now. We may be interested in business or pleasure, but in a short time these will have faded out, and we shall have new interests. The child is interested in toys or games, but in a few years he feels amused to think that he ever cared for a toy gun or a rocking-horse. A few years more pass and he can hardly understand why skating or coasting were once a keen delight. The dearest earthly joys slip out of our grasp, or out of our affections, but JESUS is "the Same" yesterday, to-day, and for ever. A very clever Professor was drawing daily nearer to death. His friend read to him one of the learned books that he used to enjoy. "Oh, I'm awfully tired of it!" he remarked. Then he spoke about the living Christ, and said, "There is nothing else of any use to me now."

Our own experience tells us that we grow away from many things, and the experience of those who have passed triumphantly or peacefully into the unseen life on the other side of death, leaning on Christ, makes us certain that He can and will help us safely through. We cannot grow beyond His fellowship.

But the Easter message that "JESUS LIVES!" is not to be kept to ourselves. The women, who were first told the glorious tidings, were sent to bring the disciples word. Even if they had not been commanded to spread the good news, even if they had tried to keep the secret, their glad faces would have spoken plainly. So it is to-day. If we live every day consciously with our Master Christ; if we tell Him about our pleasures, consult Him in our difficulties, and endure our troubles cheerfully and patiently in His strength, then others will be more sure that He is really close at hand. If only one or two people in the world believed that they could speak to Christ and be answered by Him, then they might often doubt their own conviction of His Living Presence. If only one person had seen Him on the first Easter Day, that one might have doubted his own experience. But the faith of one was strengthened by the witness of another. And it is always so. If we allow our faith to grow weak, we are injuring the faith of other people; without intending to do them any harm, of course. If we have a clear vision of our ever-present King, then others will find it easier to believe.

But how can we make ourselves believe? Faith is the gift of God, and we can ask Him for it. Faith comes to us through the Holy Spirit, and He is always given to those who pray for His indwelling Presence. Faith was given to those who loved Christ at first, and He is "the Same" to-day. We do not hear that He showed Himself alive after His death to anyone but friends. Of course, the people who do not want to believe, do not want to fight each favorite sin to the death, are not easily convinced. The witnesses were not sent to tell Caiaphas or Pilate, they were sent to the sorrowing disciples.

A few weeks ago I heard a missionary tell the story of an old man who had been converted from heathenism. "But," said the eager convert, "how long have you known that God loves us all?"

When told that the good tidings of great joy had been known for many hundreds of years, he said: "Oh, why did you not let us know sooner?"

Perhaps I might have died, like others of my people, without knowing anything about it?"

Christendom is waking up to a sense of its responsibility, but are we—each one of us—virtually interested in Missions? If we have had our eyes opened to see the Face of the living JESUS, are we satisfied to enjoy the knowledge of His Love without trying to let others know? I don't mean only sending money to missionaries—though that is very important, too.

JESUS is the same to-day as He was yesterday. Then He hid Himself under the commonplace. Many saw Him working in the carpenter's shop, and yet did not know Him to be God. Now, He touches us in every sorrow and in every joy; He comes to us in every man, woman or child we meet; He puts each moment's duty into our hands, and pours wonderful gladness into our hearts when we lay our lives at His feet. He still reveals Himself sometimes in dreams. A few weeks ago I dreamed that I saw Him, not clearly, but in a shadowy vision. The face was hidden entirely, and I did not hear a voice, but I knew that His orders were to do something that was against my own wish. In the dream came a sudden rush of joy as I yielded my will to His. The remembrance of that dream has helped me to rejoice in the privilege of obeying when obedience is hard. You have that privilege too.

"As a King with many crowns He stands,

And our names are graven on His hands;

As a Priest, with God-uplifted eyes.

He offers for us His Sacrifice;

As the Lamb of God for sinners slain,

That we too may live He lives again."

DORA FARNCOMB.

SIX STANDARD PERENNIAL PLANTS FOR NORTHWEST GARDENS

BY DR. H. M. SPEECHLY, PILOT MOUND,
MAN.

I have chosen these six perennials, first, because they are—possibly with one exception—plants of the hardiest nature; secondly, because in leaf and flower they are all very lovely, and, lastly, because each type has many variations. Given, then, a perennial with such a trinity of points you may be sure that you will have a plant of much value for our Northwestern gardens. There are some flowers, too, that have a peculiar value to those of us who can see the true spiritual side of a garden of flowers. I mean the power that certain flowers have of awaking tender chords of feeling for home and its precious associations of love and youth—a power that long spaces of time after youth has fled from us, melts the hard crust of materialism and makes us feel young again. Of such a sort are my six perennials.

Let us take them according to their seasonal growth. And first is the Columbine, sometimes called Aquilegia. I prefer the first name, not only because it recalls visions of "Mary, Mary, quite contrary," but also because it requires very little imagination to connect its derivation from the Latin word, "Columba, a dove," with the dove-like shape of the sepals. Aquilegia for a scientific name is attractive and easy to pronounce, and is derived from "Aquila, an eagle" in reference to the hooked nectaries which are likened to an eagle's hooked beak. Columbines are alpine and meadow perennials of the Buttercup order, which offer a great variety of delicate shades of white, blue, rose, buff, yellow, scarlet, or purple. We grow them for their early hardiness, their quaint form, and their color, not for their scent. The foliage, too, so freshly green is by no means its least charm. High in the Rocky Mountains, low in the English dells, upon the Siberian steppes, or away up on the Altai Range, between Siberia and Mongolia, as well as in our own bush districts, the dainty Columbine abounds. It likes a good soil, plenty of individual space, and a shady cool spot rather than the full blaze of sunshine, where from seed sown this year it comes to maturity two years later.

Our second perennial is the Iris. The Norman variety, well called "the poor

man's Orchid," an excellent name when you consider the delicate beauty of the standards and falls of the commonest varieties, which any decent gardener will give away for the asking. This is the national flower of France, elegantly styled by a nation given to natural elegances, the "fleur-de-lis"; and that is what the Mennonites in Southern Manitoba call it, too, I am told. Equally pretty is the name "Iris," because in the old pagan poetry of Greece and Rome, Iris, the goddess whom Homer personified as the messenger between gods and men, gave her name to the rainbow. Note the marked contrast between its plain, sword-like leaves and the rain-bow tinted flowers so delicately veined and patterned. For the Northwest, the German kinds, the rhizome-rooted, and the Siberian, with tufted roots, are the best. Do not try the bulbous Spanish and English varieties, because they will not stand the climate, which is also much too dry for the Japanese Iris. About the end of May, just when yellow single tulips are blooming I have a dwarf dark blue Iris in bloom, but the others are June-blooming. Last spring was too dry for most of the tribe. Divide your clumps often, and in the fall, which is the best time for replanting. In fact, you have to divide up your clumps after two years or they will overrun the garden.

Next in order, and toward the end of June, the Oriental Poppy will flame out amidst the rising greenery most gloriously. Is it orange, or is it red with black-based petals—this huge flower like a big tea cup for size? Place it in the middle of your perennial border, not too far back, where its rough haired feathery leaves show off their beautiful pattern. It is as hardy as horse-radish, and requires a fair amount of elbow-room. Its tap-roots run deep, but in July the foliage soon withers down, when it may be cleared away or allowed to disappear beneath the pressure of its successors on the stage of garden life.

These two last have but little scent; not so our fourth example, the noble generous paeony. Yes, that is the way to spell it, because it is named after an old Greek doctor of medicine, Paeon by name, according to Homer. In fact, to be called a son of Paeon meant "a physician." And Dr. Paeon it was who used the roots of this plant we call the paeony for healing purposes. My friend, Mr. C. S. Harrison, of York, Nebraska, says that in the mediaeval times "the seeds were taken at bedtime to prevent nightmare. Steeped in liquor and drank before and just after the new moon, it was a sure cure for weakness of the back. If children were sick then a piece of root must be hung about the neck." And Mr. Harrison goes on to say: "We well remember in the days of small boyhood the gardens were searched for 'piny toes' to steep for us when we were sick." And so it comes that lots of people know the Paeony better when you tell them about the "piny rose," which twenty or thirty years ago was almost the only common type, the old "Officialis Rubra," whose blooms are a dark, glossy purple—red and rank in odor, so unlike the many improved types such as "Festiva Maxima" with the delicious odor of a rose. The suitability of the Paeony as a border plant along a drive-way, especially if well sheltered by trees is unquestioned, but remember that it dislikes any competition with strong growing roots of shrubs or trees. Even when its flowers are gone the glossy leaves are very handsome. To my mind it is far better to grow Paeonies than roses in the average Northwestern gardens. I do not say that you cannot get good results with hardy roses in certain favored localities and by careful management, but for rural gardens by preference get a good selection of Paeonies from men who have good stock in Canada, from C. S. Harrison, of York, or O. F. Grand, of Fairbault, Minn. They will put you in the way of securing a whole month of bloom from late June onwards. One or two points worth knowing about the Paeony are these: After transplanting Paeonies do not bloom well until the third season following, and some Paeonies will never bloom at all, being barren. Treat these latter after Mr. Harrison's advice: "Throw them over the fence, or put them on the bargain counter for that five-cent individual

who wants the very cheapest." Again, some paeonies bloom well only in certain localities, and all resent the neighborhood of spruces or maples whose vigorous root-growth is too exacting to the Paeony. Do not ask for a little seed so that you may raise seedlings, because it takes three to six years to get any results. Our modern Paeony is the result of patient crossing of varieties from China and Siberia, Japan and Asia Minor. In planting roots, do not break the buds which lie two or three inches below ground; nor must you snap the roots, but give them lots of room, and place them in a sloping position at about an angle of 45 degrees.

The fifth plant is the tallest growing perennial in the list, the stately Delphinium, a Greek name supposed to have some connection with the temple of Apollo at Delphi; but I much prefer the home-like name of the Larkspur, so called because the nectary is like the spur seen on the feet of certain larks. If this plant will grow abundantly in the valleys of the high Thibetan plateau, 12,000 feet above the sea, it is not surprising that it is quite hardy for the Northwest. But you must protect it from strong winds by planting it in clumps, or rows, near your shelter-belts, or else its spires of lovely blue, blue and white, or purple will never reach their normal height of anywhere from four to six or even eight feet. The flowering time is around July 15th, and they seed so abundantly that year by year it is necessary to keep the plants thinned out. The proper place for the tall Larkspurs right at the back of the per-

ennial border, where its leaves and stems form a handsome background to all other herbs.

The sixth and last is a plant which blooms much later than all the rest, so late that sometimes only the September frosts are liable to spoil its bloom. "Phlox" means "a flame," and certainly the brilliance of such varieties as Coccinea justify the name, especially when grown en masse. I think those of you who have grown the tall perennial Phlox will agree with me that it is rather more tender than any other perennial named in this paper. In the fall, when flowering, it needs plenty of moisture and requires either careful mulching or watering, or both, if you wish to get good flowering heads. Roughly speaking, there are three kinds of perennial Phlox suitable for the garden; these are in addition to the tall Phlox, the dwarf Subulata, of which our Mr. A. P. Stevenson speaks well, and the creeping Reptans variety. Place your tall Phloxes in clumps, and in the middle background, where their foliage is useful all the spring and summer.

Now, just a final word as to cultivation which is applicable to all six perennials. They all like rich soil, but beware against applying fresh manure, especially if it be chicken manure. The manure must be well rotted, and well worked into the soil so as to become part of the soil. The two best months in the year for planting are September and October, avoiding the latter half of October, if possible.

(You are very welcome and someone is sure to answer your questions. I should think boiling the flour sacks with a little chloride of lime in the water would bleach out the letters. Don't let them soak before boiling or the color would be apt to run.—D. D.)

GROWING CABBAGE

Dear Dame Durden,—It is not long since I called on the Ingle Nook, but this time I come thanking you and the two members of our page for sending me the stocking pattern for which I sent some time ago.

Aren't we having nice spring weather? The snow is all gone and now comes seeding and the farmers all rushing in their grain and trying to have a good crop this year, after having such a failure last year.

I am going to try and have a big garden this year.

How many of the chatterers have poor luck in raising cabbage by transplanting them in the spring? I never have had good luck in transplanting them, as the sun and wind makes them wilt and die. Last year I sowed them four or five seeds in each hill. When they came up I thinned out the weaker-looking ones and the rest grew to be strong, hardy plants. I raised ninety good solid cabbage heads.

Thanking you again for the pattern. I remain,
A MOTHER OF FIVE.

GOOD LAYERS

Dear Dame Durden,—What splendid weather we are having after our extremely cold winter! I wonder how many of the Nook family have had the pleasure of having fresh eggs pretty nearly all winter. We are not near a good market and I always thought it would not pay to feed hens extra to get eggs, but it does not require extra feed, only comfortable quarters, plenty of gravel to scratch, good water with the chill taken off on cold days, and all they will eat of oats, an occasional feed of wheat and barley, with a hot mash once a day, has been all our hens have had, and since February 1 we have gathered from two dozen to four dozen a day. That is, we commenced getting two dozen about first of February and have gradually come up to four dozen. Quite a number of my hens are starting to hatch, which is a new experience for me, as I had always to wait so long on the hens becoming broody. How many of the Nook members raise tomatoes? We have always quite a lot, but never ripened many till last year. Then a happy thought struck me of putting all the largest green ones away in baskets (the fruit baskets you get at the store are all right), cover them up and set where the sun will shine on through the day. Put extra covering on at night and you will soon have ripe tomatoes. One of the reasons for this epistle was to ask you what are the correct forms of celebrating one's wed-

ding day. I know the 25th is silver wedding, but do not know what the twentieth is and would particularly like to know.

I am sending the only way I know of making oatmeal pudding: Take as much unrendered lard as you want to use; mince it up fine and mix with oatmeal until it is a crumbly mixture. Add salt and pepper to taste, put into a pudding bag and boil until a needle will come out clear. Water must be boiling when pudding goes in. Have not had great success with them out here. We used the tripe at home and they came out dry and mealy, but with the cloth it is difficult to keep outside and ends from getting soggy. However, they are a change and the children like them. I must close with love and best wishes to all.
SCOTIA.

(Here are the wedding anniversaries in order, and I hope they will be in time:

First year—Paper.
Fifth year—Wooden.
Tenth year—Tin.
Fifteenth year—Crystal.
Twentieth year—China.
Twenty-fifth year—Silver.
Fiftieth year—Golden.
Sixtieth year—Diamond.)

D.D.

ONE OF THE NEW GIRLS

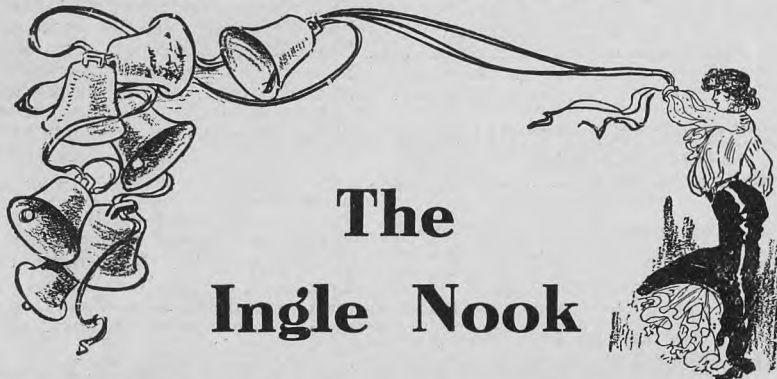
Dear Dame Durden,—I would very much like to become a member of your charming club, if I may. My father has taken the Advocate for several years and I enjoy reading the pleasant and helpful letters of the Ingle Nook. I have often thought about writing, but have not had courage to write until now.

Some time ago one of the members was enquiring if anyone could tell her how to print from her films. I hope that she has got instructions, as it is very interesting. I have a camera. I do not develop the films but I do the printing. If she has not got this plain enough from instruction books, I might be able to help her a little. Of course, I am not a professional.

How many of the members are wishing for spring? I am. The sooner it comes the better. It is rather lonesome here in the winter, as we live quite a distance from town and our neighbors are few. Although it is dull in the winter, it is very pleasant in summer, for there is such nice scenery. If any of the younger members would care to write I would be much obliged.

Well, I will close, hoping to be able to send something to help the Nook next time I write. Trusting that this letter will not take up so much space as to keep some of your worthy members from having a chance to speak, I will sign my name.
SWEET BRIER.

(Glad to have you come. We have quite a group of young members and a number of folk interested in cameras.—D. D.)



INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

A contribution sent by "Janicholas" to the Chinese Famine Fund was sent to the paper handling the fund and was acknowledged in its columns with deep thanks. She said in her note: "My own babies are such fat, healthy, little men that it grieves me to think of little babies crying with hunger." Bless her kind heart!

* * *

If any member knows of a district where a trained maternity nurse would find enough work I should be glad to get the information, and also any other facts along this line that could be given.

* * *

A meeting of the executive of the Household Economic Association of Miami met at the home of Mrs. F. Collins. It was decided by the meeting that the secretary should write to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Roblin, asking that the government have prepared, in small booklet form, a series of charts similar to those in use in the domestic science department of the Agricultural College, in which is shown the different food values of food stuffs; the same to be for distribution among the societies of the province.

A committee was appointed to secure the names of a dozen or more ladies who will subscribe towards the getting of a vacuum-cleaner, to be used in turn by the ladies. No trouble is anticipated in securing plenty of names.

The topic under consideration for the April meeting is "Spring Gardening." (We are very glad to get this news of one of our new women's clubs.—D.D.)

CALL FOR NAMELESS AND THE BREADMAKERS

Dear Dame Durden,—I have often been helped by the letters in the Ingle Nook and often thought of writing, but always felt there were plenty with more useful experience than I.

I enjoyed the letter by Nameless, in February 22nd issue, on "Home Doctoring." Would she write again and let me know at what age she began to feed her children and what she first

used? I mean before weaning. Also, at what age to leave off the binder, and what to wear in its place?

I would also like to ask some of the good old breadmakers why my bread is not as light in the bottom of pan as the top of loaf. Do I not mix enough flour in it? Still another: What is best method of getting the letters out of flour sacks?

I am afraid I am trespassing, now that that I have made a start. Kind wishes to all the Nookers and Dame Durden.

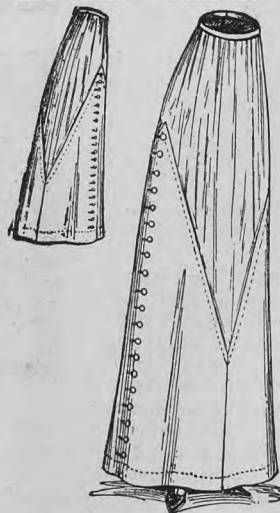
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BOYS' CLUB BRIEFS

Sidney Cooper says that the best bait for muskrat is to take the oil out of the glands and rub it on the trap, and that this is good bait for mink as well.

Our member, Gus Gabert, sent one of those stories he promised us, and it will appear on this page as soon as we can find room for it.

SMART GROUNDHOGS

Dear Editor:—There are a lot of wild animals here. I was going out trapping muskrats, but my brother had been trapping groundhogs and they took the trap in their hole. The coyotes are thick here now. There are no deer here because the Indians shot all of them before there were any white men in Nicola.

I live on a farm half a mile from the station. My Daddy is wintering 1,500 head of cattle for a cattle company. We have four hundred head of cattle of our own, and a hundred horses, about seventy-two sheep and ten or twelve pigs. We have some little lambs and pigs.

B. C. GORDON WINNY.

WOLF BOUNTY

Dear Editor and Boys:—I see the boys' letters in print every week and I enjoy reading them, and as there is plenty of space I will try and fill some of it. I live on the prairie near a small bush, where there is lots of game, especially coyotes. I have a shotgun and two Savage rifles. With one of them I have shot six coyotes during the winter. The L. I. district gives one dollar bounty, and the pelts are worth four dollars.

I have a pair of skees, and have had lots of fun sliding down hill with them. They are about four feet long and three inches wide.

During the winter on moonlight nights the rabbits would come to this oat stack out in front of the house. When I would come out with the gun they would come up on top of a snow bank in front of the stack, then I would shoot at them. I couldn't find any at the time, but next morning I would take a walk around the trees, and sometimes would find two dead. I would exchange post cards with Malcolm B. Darling, if you will send me his address.

Sask. WOLF HUNTER.

NEAR THE BOUNDARY LINE

Dear Editor,—I have been a very interested reader of your page for a long time, and would like to join the Boys' Club. I live on a farm one mile from the United States line. There is a small town here. I like to trap, but have not done very much at it this winter. There are a good many coyotes around here but I have not had much success getting one yet. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some time.

EDWARD F. LITTLE (14).

LIFTING POWER OF SUNSHINE

What's that? You can "lift the baby?" Bless your dear little heart, Nellie, that is a big lift for a little three-year-old girlie!

And Tommie can lift a sack of flour; and Jim who is fifteen, can lift a sack of wheat!

My! What big, strong, helpful boys and girls our Canadian young people are; and how proud we are when we remember that for strength of arm, and strength of character, there is not a nation in the world that can produce young folk like ours!

But we were talking about lifting power. Now if every boy and girl in Canada were to unite their strength, they could give one mighty lift to some one great object, could they not?

But how high could they lift? Above their own heads, perhaps—no more.

Now I wish that I could tell you just what weight, and to what height the greatest mechanical lifting power can raise; but I must confess that I do not know. I have no doubt but, that it would be something many thousand times beyond mere human power. But it is not mechanics that I am interested in just now—it is *Sunshine* and Canadian young folks.

Have you ever seen or heard of a machine so powerful, that it could raise tons, yes hundreds of tons of water, from the surface of the earth to a height equal to that of the clouds?

Did you ever know of a machine so delicate, yet so powerful, that it could raise the pigments from the soil to paint the rose and the violet; the grain fields and the foliage of our vast forests?

Have you known or read of any material thing (patent medicine ads. barred now), that can impart life, strength, and vitality to animal and vegetable kingdoms alike, with a power so delicate as to be imperceptible, yet so strong as to be irresistible?

Yet, *Sunshine*, our own Canadian sunshine, God-given and God-empowered, can do and does day by day these self same wonderful works.

Now there is another phase of sunshine which finds its origin in the ego—or inner self. It floods the heart, and you rejoice; you are happy—and it overflows your lips in song or laughter. It prompts you to speak kindly, pleasantly, and to do generous deeds.

If you stop a moment, and think over this idea honestly, you will recognize this mental sunshine as belonging frequently to yourself; you will remember its springing up within yourself; and you call to mind its effects—one by one, not only on yourself—but upon those around you. Your mother's day was brighter and her heart lighter because of that sunshine. You were "good-natured" to-day.

Why even old Rover saw the brightness of it, and ran friskily to gather sticks for you, barking joyously as he ran. My, how it does spread—that sunshine!

Beats those other cloudy days, the sulky ones—all to bits, doesn't it?

Now while you are about the chores to-day, or anywhere by yourself think them over, those days: the cloudy ones and the sunshiny ones.

How different were the promptings of those two days. How different your own feelings; how different your influence and your affect upon others. Which one lifted up? And, oh, the pity of that other's dragging down! Which one raised you nearest to heaven?—strengthened your soul; gave strength and vitality to the uplifting power within you, that power which goes to make the world better just because you are in it?

Do you know that you can cultivate this mental sunshine? That you can make it a habit?

Do you know that you can sow mental sunshine, and scatter it so that it will grow in the hearts of others? Do you realize that if every boy and girl in Canada would do this—what the wonderful uplifting power would be?

The world would be that much better, that much sunnier, that much happier; and many many hearts would be lifted to the very throne of God, through hope and encouragement born of mental sunshine.

Now boys—now girls—once again. How much can you lift?

Your affectionate uncle,
Jo. B. LUCKEY.

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WE are daily receiving in exchange for Doherty Pianos and Doherty Player Pianos a number of slightly used Pianos and Organs of various makes, and are in a position to offer these at a fractional part of their cost and real value. Our stock of used instruments is at present very large and we are going to "clean house" now, if low prices and terms will do it. We quote the following as samples of the bargains we have to offer, and will pack and deliver to the R. R. Co. free of charge any instrument you may desire. Will allow you to make the terms to suit your convenience. Please order by stock number, giving both first and second choice in case one should be sold.

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Stock No. G 758—Doherty Piano, Colonial design, mahogany case, used one month on rental. In perfect condition and fully guaranteed. Original price, \$350.00. Special **\$275.00**

Stock No. G 759—Doherty Piano, Corinthian style, mahogany case. This piano has been in use six months, but is without a blemish and cannot be told from new. This instrument bears our full guarantee, and cost new \$375.00. It is a rare bargain at **\$275.00**

Stock No. G 726—Morris Piano, walnut case, style 15. A large piano and in fine condition. Cost new \$400.00. This will be sold at a Special price of **\$275.00**

Stock No. G 767—Shaeffer Piano, one of Chicago's highest grade pianos, rosewood case and in perfect repair. This piano is 10 years old and cost new \$400.00. Price now **\$175.00**

Stock No. G 768—Mank Bros. Piano, walnut case, a small piano in perfect condition. One of London's best pianos. This piano looks like new and is a perfect snap at **\$150.00**

Stock No. G 771—Haines Bros., New York, Square Grand, rosewood case, over-strung bass. This is a beautiful instrument and if you have room for a piano of this size it can be bought today for **\$75.00**

Stock No. G 780—Doherty Organ, Alberta style, genuine mahogany case, and used for four Sunday services in church while waiting for Doherty Cathedral Organ. This organ has four sets of reeds and cannot be told from new. You are getting \$150.00 value in this instrument for **\$100.00**

Stock No. G 745—Doherty Organ, Barton style, in quarter cut oak, brand new, but a discontinued style this year. Wonderful value at \$160.00, and a rare bargain today at **\$100.00**

Stock Nos. G 733, G 741, G 747, G 783, G 782, etc.—We have twelve organs, in five and six octave, of various makes, all of which have been put in perfect playing condition in our own workroom. These instruments cost new from \$90.00 to \$150.00, and we now offer them for quick clearance at **\$30 to \$50**

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A RUNNING ACCIDENT

Dear Editor and Boys,—This is my first letter, although I have been an interested reader of the letters ever since the club started. We are having fine weather now; in fact we have had nearly all the winter. I trapped one rabbit along about Christmas time, but it was so poor that I turned it loose again. I have a 22-rifle, and I shot a few prairie chickens and partridges with it last fall. I met with an accident last Saturday evening. I was running and playing with some other boys, and fell down and hit my knee on a stump and it is pretty sore. I like, many of the others, am a bookworm. I have read some of Alger's books, "Beautiful Joe," "Little Men," "Black Beauty," and many others. D. E. K.



IN THE WEST A YEAR

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would like to become a member of the Wigwam. I am ten years old. We live twelve miles from Leross. My teacher's name is Miss S—, and I like my teacher very much. I have reading, writing and arithmetic. My father has got a homestead. I have no sisters nor brothers. We have three horses and two cows and twenty-three chickens. We came from the East last April. My father is taking the *Advocate*.

HARRY.

CHILDREN NOT WELL TAUGHT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been wanting to write a letter to your interesting club all winter, but mother thought I was too young. I was only ten years old in January. We know all about the Rainy River fire for we lived there and father helped fight the fire. We children never saw a farm till we came here last fall. My little sister thought the pigs were bears.

We used the doll furniture shown in a paper as patterns and made much larger furniture out of cardboard. We have the china closet big enough for our doll dishes.

I just came from the United States a little time ago and in school I knew

more about the King and Queen of England than the Canadian children. The teacher said they ought to be ashamed. Don't you think so?

BUNNY.

I LIKE TO WRITE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I received my button and I think it is very pretty. My father is up West in Moose Jaw, selling horses. He has been gone two weeks. We have a homestead up West somewhere near Moose Jaw. I would like to correspond with any little girl or boy about the same age as myself. My birthday is this month and I am twelve years old.

Our school will start pretty soon. We have got a man teacher, but I don't know his name. I like to go to school and will be glad when I can go. I have five brothers. I had seven, but two died. I have one sister and she is the baby of the family.

I am the oldest girl and I have lots of work to do so I don't have much time to read, but I have read quite a few books. I have a very few books of my own, but my brothers have lots of books, and we exchange books with the neighbors to read. I would like to write to Scotch Thistle, for she writes

a nice letter. She says she is not afraid of the Boys' Club beating the Girls' Club. I am not afraid either if we all do our part. I think Scotch Thistle must have a very nice teacher to take such an interest in her pupils. I would like to learn to skate if I could. We have a big pond near our place and it is fine for skating in the winter.

I like flowers very much and we have a lot of flowers at our school every year. There is a row of trees around the school house and it makes the school pretty. I like to live on the farm, it is so fresh and nice. We have five or six sections of land.

ALICE KYLE.

LIKES FOOTBALL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to your club. I received a button and thank the editor very much. I think it is pretty. We live three miles from town. I go to school. We have a football at our school and I like playing football. It has been nice weather here for quite a while. I had a pony but sold it. My sister is writing, too.

ROBERT D. GRAHAM.

GOOD WRITING WITH PEN OR PENCIL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I received a button and thank you very much for it. I did not know if I should use pen and ink or pencil. Will Cousin Dorothy tell me, if you please? I would like a new name for our corner. I think the Duck Pond would be a good name. How many of the members agree to my name? My brother and I are sending our letters in one envelope. We are having nice weather here now but it is not very nice to-day though. The school is closed now and we have to learn lessons at home but we think it will open again on the first of April. Our last teacher's name was Mr. G—. We have a hand sleigh but we hardly ever used it; we used shovels and skis.

AGNES V. GRAHAM.

BLENHEIM FARM

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I got my button and I think it is pretty. I guess my first letter went into the waste paper basket. The name of the farm I live on is Blenheim Farm, and the school is Blenheim School. It is on the corner of our place. I am ten years old and in the third grade. I am the only one in the grade. My teacher's name is Miss B—; she has just come from Scotland. The snow is deep. In one place some people had to get out and tramp the horses out of the snow, but we did not get tipped out.

I am the only girl in the family and I have five brothers. My youngest brother is ten years older than I.

I hope the club will have the greatest of success.

BESSIE LIDSTER.

THE GULF OF GEORGIA DYKE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I received the button you sent me and thought it very pretty. I was going to write and thank you before, but I go to school nearly every day and at nights I study my lessons. I am going to try and pass for high school next summer. The school is about three-quarters of a mile from here. Our teacher's name is Mr. G—, and we like him very much. I am fourteen years old and am five feet nine inches tall. I have two brothers and two sisters. They are all older than I am except one of my sisters.

I am very fond of reading, and my favorite writer is L. M. Alcott. I like "Little Women" and "Good Wives" very much. Our house is not far from the Gulf of Georgia, and a high dyke runs along the edge of the beach to keep the water from running over the farms. Last winter the dyke almost washed away so, it is being fixed now. A track has been laid along the top of it and an engine and cars bring gravel from an Indian Reserve. The United States is only a short distance from here and sometimes in the summer we go over. I think I had soon better stop writing or the Western Wigwam will refuse to let me into its corner. I hope Bookworm will write again for I like her letters very much.

Cousin Dorothy, will you please tell me the age when we must leave this Wigwam. Wishing the corner every success I will close with a riddle:

Why is an elephant not allowed on a passenger car? Ans.—Because he carries a trunk.

HONEYSUCKLE.

(Sixteen is the age limit for the Western Wigwam, but then you are not turned out, just promoted to the Ingle Nook if you are a girl, or to the Boys' Club if you belong to the "contrary sex."—C. D.)

PRIZE AT SUNDAY SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter. The first time I wrote I had twin, little sisters but one of them died and the other is very poorly. I live in Alberta. I go to school and I am in the second book. I go to Sunday School and I got a prize this year. I live on the farm. We have thirteen horses, thirty head of cattle, nine pigs and a hundred chickens. We have the phone. I am well pleased with my button.

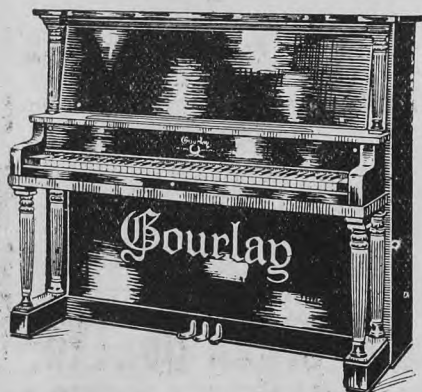
BEULAH WEBER (9).

NOT EASILY DISCOURAGED

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your charming club though I have been a reader of your corner for a long time. My father has taken the paper for a number of years, and when the *Advocate* comes I am the first to read it. I do not go to school because I live too far from it. We live twenty-four miles from a town.

How many of the Wigs like reading? I do, for one. I have read "Tempest and Sunshine," "East Lynne," "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," also "John Burt," which I like fine. I have a pony and dog and a cat. I have quite a lot of pets. I am not at all a good writer so I won't be surprised if I don't see it in print, but I will try again if the first does keep travelling on till it does reach the waste paper basket.

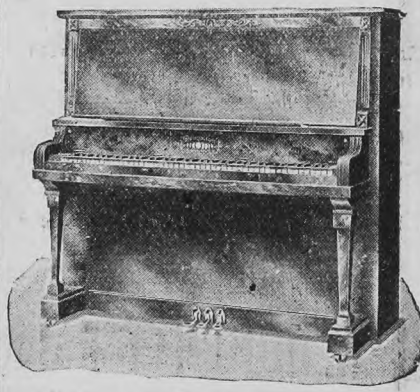
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A FAITHFUL PONY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I often read the letters and I am very interested in them. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for over a year now. This is my first letter so I will try to make it interesting. I have no brothers and one sister. My sister was seven years old on the 22nd of November, 1910, and my birthday is in July, when I shall be twelve. My sister and I go to school in summer and like to go very well. My sister is in grade one and I am in grade four. Our teacher's name is Mr. S—, and all the pupils like him very much. I can ride horseback and I like it well. I can ride bareback and in the saddle. One day in summer I rode 25 miles in the afternoon and enjoyed the ride. We had a concert and mother, father and I went, but my other sister did not go because she was sick. My mother and I sang and most of the other children sang or gave recitations.

MURIEL RITA HITCHEN.

TOO SICK TO TEACH

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been a silent reader for a long time, and have at last decided to write a little letter to your charming club. The men are surveying for the C. P. R. railroad to run through here next spring. I live at Howell, but it is only a small town

yet. The Canadian Northern erected a new station here this fall; it is not very big but it will do this village for a few years yet. There has been no school since the holidays of Christmas, because our teacher did not come yet. The children were all sorry to leave the former teacher, but he went on his homestead. He was not able to teach any longer because his constitution was not in good shape; he was always sick. Well, Cousin Dorothy, I wish you and all the Wigs all kinds of luck in the new year.

BRONCHO JACK.

WON A PRIZE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for over a year and I like it very much, so I thought I would take the opportunity of writing to-night. Our school begins Monday I think. I do not know anything about the teacher only that she comes from Red Deer, about thirty-five miles from here.

I saw that one of the members came from Ohio. So did I. I was born in Vinton county. Last term our teacher gave prizes for the ones who went the most days. She gave my cousin Maud a prize of a Bible. She gave me the second prize of a fountain pen.

MILKMAID.

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A LITTLE BROWN PONY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to your charming club before but I have read the other letters and thought they were very nice. I would like to see my letter in print very much and should like to receive a badge.

I have a nice little brown pony of my own that I call Gipsy. She is a very nice pony. In the summer we drive her to school but this winter we haven't any teacher. It is too cold and the roads are drifted in. I and my brother Luke go to school, when there is any. Ione and Frank are my other brother and sister. We had a pleasant Christmas. Santa Claus came with our presents and had them in a big box on the doorstep. We heard the sleigh bells and went out and took in the things. We had a good many presents. We haven't had a nice winter this year. We have had a great many storms, and a quantity of snow.

LOIS PEARSONS (10).

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

By Mabel Osgood Wright

CHAPTER VIII

(Continued from last week)

These are the only two flower beds to be allowed out of strict garden limits, as we have decided that all the other decorations grouped about the house must be tufts of eulalia, various shrubs, and groups of scillas, daffodils, peonies, and iris set in the grass. The older shrubs we have in plenty, great masses of lilacs, syringas, and snowballs filling every corner and overarching the walk.

Our ancestors were aided by their usual common sense regarding economy of labor, when they gathered their little home gardens in a corner, often fencing them in from the rest of the land. Here the flowers could be considered as a whole, be loved, tended, watered, and protected from insect enemies without waste of energy.

Upon this same principle I must collect my flower family under one roof, so to speak, keeping them in such order that I may not only enjoy them freely, but minister easily to their needs quite

out of the range of highway criticism. Not that I object to being seen weeding, watering, tying, and insectiding in a perspiring and collarless condition, but I do not wish to be pounced upon by every patient that calls and be expected to take them into my sanctuary, there to prowl and despoil me of garden privacy or flowers after the custom of the idly curious. It is something of a responsibility of course to be one's own gardener, but an infinite satisfaction withal to feel that the making and even the marring is within one's own grasp. That is, as far as things agricultural are ever within the power of a mere human. For as a humbling and God-fearing occupation, none can exceed the gardener's. Mother Earth has ways of trying and proving the temper or lack of it that cannot be surpassed for variety.

As I look back over the years that I have watched garden processes, and sown and gathered my little crop of flowers, it seems that I should now know enough to keep clear of cultural sins both of omission and commission. Yet when I realize all the things that are uncontrollable, I turn pagan and am inclined to make a series of shrubby grottos to harbor the deities of Sun, Rain, and Seasonable Weather, so that I may secretly propitiate them with offerings. It was a woman gardener who said, feelingly, "Paul may plant, but if Apollos declines to water, what can one do about it?"

In these days, however, all well-conducted dwellers in the country have artesian wells and windmills, and are thereby able, up to a certain point, by means of a diamond spray sprinkler, to sneeze in the face of so important a person as even Apollos himself.

Of course we have one of these wells, both for outdoor convenience and because father has been trying for many years to convince the community that neighborliness does not require them to drink each other's drainage. This they do inevitably on the village and river side of the hills, where wells and cesspools alternate with great regularity. Surely the country life is the healthiest in the world, otherwise the rank and file of people who live it would never survive the liberties they take with themselves!

* * * * *

This morning when father, Evan, and I, followed by Tim and Bertle, arrived at the garden a further surprise was ambushed behind the rose arbor, in the shape of two men from the florist over in town, of whom father had bought my birthday flowers.

"You see, Barbara," said Evan, shaking hands with himself behind his

NOT TOO LATE TO ORDER

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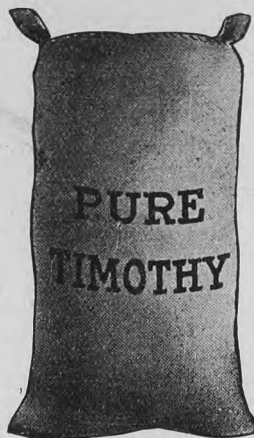


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back, a manner he has of expressing satisfaction, "people always call in extra help at a 'house-raising'," so I thought that I would do the same at this 'garden digging'; for if your beds are shaped now, you can in your mind's eye plant and replant, until when spring comes everything will be decided to your satisfaction."

I laughed aloud and clapped my hands at this new outbreak of one of Evan's strong traits; for the dear fellow had only a few moments before warned me that I could expect to do very little until spring, at the very time that he was providing men with stakes, measures, and lines to lay out the garden without delay.

Making a noise when I am pleased, is another of my savage traits. Animals do it; the dogs bay with pleasure when invited for an unexpected walk. When good luck came to Toomai of the Elephants, he sat out in the night and thumped a tom-tom in pure joy. Civilization is mostly silent in happiness, feeling doubtless that at least feigned indifference is expected of it. I often wonder whether we gain or lose by being civilized. It is so much complicated to be a savage.

After much debate over the location of the sundial Evan exclaimed: "I have it! I will have the men grub up all these plants with the exception of the roses and shrubs and put them on the walk, work over the beds thoroughly, and dig in good old manure from that heap in the field. Then the plants can be re-set neither in a jungle nor in stiff lines, but in groups of a kind between the shrubs, which really, when properly trimmed, will make a series of alcoves to break the awkwardness of straight lines.

Some shrubs are too old and must come out or be replaced, and others, like the great syringas, lilacs, and snowballs, can be allowed to meet over the walk and may be cut out to form natural arches. This I will manage myself. What do you think of my scheme, Madam Commuter? Doesn't it keep the old and yet put it in a tangible, workable shape without breaking any of the canons and laws of my craft?"

I said that it was charming and suited me exactly, but did not add that it was precisely what I myself had planned yesterday in the attic and sketched on the reverse side of the old slate. It is a great mistake to collapse the lovable little self-conceits of men, for they are of a wholly different quality from egotism. Besides, to have told Evan that his plan was "piper's news" or that "great minds think alike" would have deprived him of the pleasure of pleasing me. Poor Aunt Le had this fatal quality of forestalling surprises and caused me to lock up the characteristic for future avoidance in my brain cabinet.

Then Evan called the men, and the digging and sorting began. It will take them at least a whole week to restore these hardy beds to order, but luckily the "extras" are a birthday gift and do not have to be recorded and extracted, or I should say subtracted, from god-mother's fifty pounds. Though really I suppose I should credit the garden account with them, all the same, if we are to keep track of what it costs. But why keep a garden account and reckon the cost of pure joy? Is it not cheap at any price?

But, on the other hand, if I do not keep the realizing sense of cost before me, I may be tempted some day to

write a delusive book upon how to run a country home, horse and cow inclusive, on ten dollars a week, supply a family of ten with vegetables grown in a city plot, or give minute instructions as to the way a cripple may support himself by raising roses for market from cuttings obtained from withered bouquets, in a greenhouse glazed with cast-away photograph plates and heated by a kerosene lamp!

I may not be wholly sane in my regard for money. In childhood a dollar did not mean a hundred cents, but twenty packets of flower-seeds; ten cents, a clump of pansies, a verbenia, or a small geranium; while twenty-five cents stood for a heliotrope, a fuchsia, or a tea-rose in forced and consequently hectic bloom. Even now money never seems an actuality unless reckoned by its products, merely being according to its volume—so much food, so many plants, dogs, books, or a coveted bit of land or a horse, consequently a commodity not to be hoarded but to be immediately sent out to fulfil its destiny. For as long as you keep money it yields nothing but worry, the current rate of interest being simply beneath contempt. On the other hand, you buy dogs and you buy food; one eats the other, there is no waste, while satisfaction and good company is the result. Also you buy seeds and manure; the seeds eat the manure, and flowers are the results. Is not this true economy?

Evan shakes his head at my theories, and yet when I corner him, he confesses that he has somewhat the same feeling and that the ideal condition to him would be to work for pure love of it, never thinking of money, but simply by putting the hand in the pocket, always finding the sum necessary to

pay for the article purchased.

* * * * *

This morning as we walked to and fro, hatless and absorbing the wonderfully balmy air that father said was a reprieve granted to autumn by summer in honor of my birthday, we crossed the open square and followed the line of the cart track down the field among the trees, until it wound in and out like a cow-path.

"We might," I suggested, "use this cart track as a walk through this short stretch of smooth ground and end it where the bushes and trees begin, continuing the beds of hardy flowers beside it. Some day perhaps we will have this old wood lot plowed up and cultivated."

"Cultivated? No," said Evan, as if an inspiration had seized him, pointing over the half-dozen acres where the children of the ancient wood in the shape of second growth hemlock, maples, a few beeches and red oaks mingled with dogwood, cornel, bayberry, sweet fern, and hazel bushes, and the dry yellow fronds of the cinnamon and bleached hay-scented ferns grew amid a maze of seeded asters and goldenrods that still showed here and there a fresh spray of yellow. "No, this shall be your wild garden. A strip of a made path here until it curves under those hemlocks, then merely a grass trail of a lawn mower's width running where you will, and to be varied according to mood, until it reaches the bars where we will have a bench and stile. Ferns there are already in plenty, and we can bring fresh roots home from every back-country trip we take. The wild things will never mope and starve in these surroundings; so we need not cultivate, but merely adjust ourselves to the land."

"Yes, and the spring hole with the mossy cask around it, where the cows used to drink down by the bars, we might use for a lily pool and have Japan iris and native water plants in the surrounding muddy ground. Oh, Evan, you angel, for a long time I've suspected you of having nice, strong, practical, magic wings folded away under your coat. This thought opens possibilities not even shadowed in my Garden of Dreams."

"It is for this and the wherewithal to make your dreams come true that I am here instead of in that older garden overseas. No, don't look distressed, sweetheart; for after all, a man's wife is his home and kindred."

Then father came up, wondering what we were discovering either in each other or in what, to unilluminated eyes, seemed only a ragged wood lot, brown with November's smoke tints.

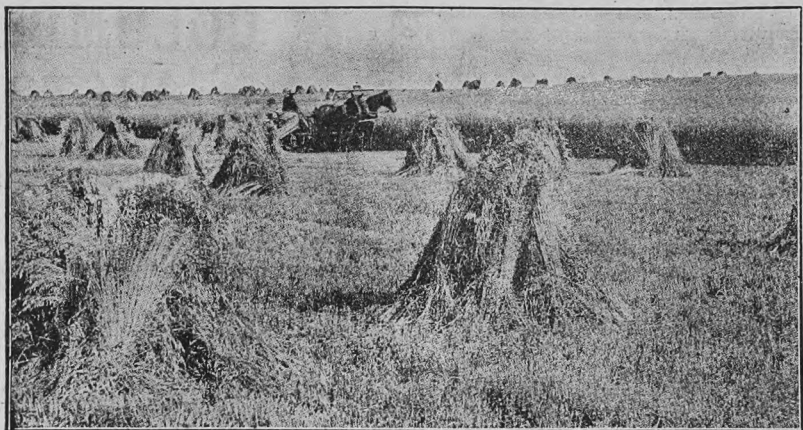
When we had explained that the Garden of Dreams was to begin at the "Mother Tree" and end quite out of sight in a maze of wilderness, his face was strangely lighted, and putting an arm around my waist and Evan's shoulder, he drew us together, saying, "Children, your lives, I believe, will be a long walk through the garden of your affections, and your old father thanks God that he is allowed to walk even a small part of it with you."

* * * * *

The hardy roses and shrubs that Evan had bought also as a birthday gift to supplement those we already had, have been banked up in the vegetable garden until the borders are rearranged. Of course we take a risk in planting things so late. October is a better time; but if we have a close, snowy winter, there is little danger, and we shall put straw jackets on the roses until they are established. On the other hand, if one waits to plant hardy things until spring, the ground may be late in thawing, and a whole season's bloom lost.

How delightfully the damp earth around the plant roots smelled when Evan unpacked them this morning. I think I must have a tinge of poor Peter Schmidt's love of the soil, irrespective of what it produces, in my nature, for the various earth odors all have a separate tale to tell, and the leaf mould of the woods bears a wholly different fragrance from that of the soil under pasture turf, or the breath that the garden gives off in great sighs of relief when it is relaxed and refreshed by a summer shower.

(To be Continued.)



Cutting Brome for Seed and Hay in Western Canada

BROME GRASS—*Bromus Inermis*—The surest grass for all conditions of the West, moist or dry, light or heavy soil, cold or heat, yielding heavy crops for hay, affording early and late pasture, and filling the land with root growth, so essential, especially on light or long-worked soils, for succeeding grain crops. It has a fault, being somewhat hard to get out of the ground, when firmly established. This, however, can be overcome by ordinary proper methods. Our stock is choice, being grown in Saskatchewan by most reliable parties. Sow 14 to 16 lbs. per acre. Price for best seed, \$14.00 per 100 lbs., bag included.

WESTERN RYE GRASS—Native of our Western Prairies—many growers prefer it; makes grand hay. Price, **Fancy Seed**, \$16.20 per 100 lbs., bag included.

TIMOTHY—Medium and low grades are plentiful enough this season, but really choice lots were never before so scarce. Our "Marten" grade is the best seed in every way. Price, \$15.00 per 100 lbs., bag included.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—Pasture for cattle, sheep and swine. A good crop will furnish at least 12 tons of green feed and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover per acre. Our stock is the **True Dwarf Essex Rape**. Price: 1 lb., 16c.; 4 lbs., 60c.; postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., and over, 9c. per lb. by express or freight at customer's expense.

Grow Flax for Money

Flax today possesses potentialities for advancing the farmer's position greater than any other crop.



Flax seeding season extends from middle of May to middle of June and later.

Flax responds to good cultivation equal to any and gives paying returns on "fresh breaking" where another crop would fail.

Flax harvesting is the simplest and least expensive of any crop.

Flax sowing requires about a half bushel per acre, which, at the most, is not expensive.

Flax prospects are for returns next fall realizing from \$20.00 to \$40.00 per acre.

Flax may Make, or Flax may Break, depending largely on the seed you sow.

Freedom from Weeds is the first consideration in selecting seed.

For **Freedom from Weeds, Purity and Good Germination** our "Paragon" brand of Flax is the finest obtainable in the West today. We have examined critically over 100 lots of flax offered for seed this season, and none approach our "Paragon" brand. It will save your present farm and help to buy you another. Price, \$3.75 per bushel, including bags.

Railways give half rates on grains and grasses to the grower.

If you want lower priced flax we can supply it. Outside of our "Paragon" brand it is equal to any lots offered today. Write us for the price.

FREE TO CUSTOMERS

- Booklet 1—"Alfalfa and How to Grow It."
 - Booklet 2—"Rape, Its Uses and How to Grow It."
 - Booklet 3—"How to Grow the Best Onions."
 - Booklet 4—"How to Grow Mushrooms."
 - Booklet 5—"How to Grow Sweet Peas."
 - Booklet 6—"Lawns—How to Build, Repair and Maintain."
 - Booklet 7—"Flax, Its Advantages and How to Raise It."
- (This last by a Minnesota authority.)
- Our large illustrated catalogue with cultural directions, free to all.

6 BOOKLETS BY THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES

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INFORMATION FOR
THE WESTERN PLANTER

Selected, Tested Seeds for Western Canada

WRITE US
AND MENTION THIS
PAPER

Steele, Briggs & Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG.

MARKETS

Cash wheat and futures ruled rather stronger than the previous week, with a gathering of strength towards the close. World conditions showed but little changed, aside from a two million decrease in shipments. In Europe the weather has been favorable generally, and crop prospects on the whole show improvement. Concern over conditions in Russia sent prices up some in Thursday, but conditions in that quarter are not known to be out of the ordinary. Oats were strong all week, and advanced steadily. Barley is practically the same as a week ago, and flax shows no large change. The situation in flax is an interesting one to consider, and as American oil interests are sizing it up we should see rather higher prices for the seed next year than this. Of course, a good deal of the concern of these interests centers in seeing a large area seeded to flax, and the matter on flax growing and price prospect appearing with some frequency in the press is traceable to the activity of the oil mills. It is quite probable, however, that the area seeded to flax this season in the United States and Canada will away exceed the highest previous record, so while the world is undoubtedly "short" on flax an unusually large crop, or the prospect of it, will quickly deplete values. This should be taken into consideration with the "stimulating" press notices now appearing.

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
May	92½	91½	92½	93½	94	94½
July	93½	93½	93½	95½	95½	96½
October	87½	87½	87½	88½	89½	89½
Oats—						
May	33½	34	34½	34½	35½	35½
July	34½	34½	35	35½	36½	36½
Flax—						
May	247½	247½	247	245	240	243
July	235	240	240	240	238	238

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	91	90½	91	92½	93½	94
No. 2 Nor.	88½	88	88½	90	90½	91½
No. 3 Nor.	86	85½	86½	87½	88½	89
No. 4	81	80½	81½	82½	83½	84½
No. 5	75½	75½	75½	77½	78½	79
No. 6	69½	69½	69½	71½	72½	73
Feed	61	61	61	61½	61½	61½
Oats—						
No. 2 C. W.	33	33½	33½	34	34½	35
Barley—						
No. 3	70	70	68	68	68	68
No. 4	55	55	55	55	55	55
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	245	240	242	242	242	241

AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Chicago—						
May	90	88½	88½	90½	90½	91
July	86½	86½	86½	87½	88	88½
September	86	85½	85½	86½	87½	87½
Minneapolis—						
May	96½	94½	95	96½	96½	97½
July	97	95½	96½	97½	97½	98½
September	89	88½	89	89½	90	90½
Duluth—						
May	96½	95½	95½	97	97½	97½
July	96½	96½	96½	97½	98	98½

DULUTH FLAX

Flax	256	261	261	257	257½	257
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LIVERPOOL

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
No. 2 Nor.	104½	104½	104½	105	105½	105½
No. 3 Nor.	102	102	102½	103½	103½	103½
May	96½	97	97½	98½	99	99
July	96½	96½	96½	97½	98½	98½
October	95½	95½	96	97½	97½	97½

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Last Week	Previous Week.	Last Year.
Canada—			
Wheat	12,909,729	13,174,898	9,626,926
Oats	7,409,496	7,260,627	6,626,926
Barley	620,943	475,169	898,494
United States—			
Wheat	30,993,000	32,580,000	29,489,000
Oats	11,974,000	12,375,000	9,973,000
Corn	9,257,000	10,259,000	12,773,000

WORLD'S WHEAT SHIPMENTS

	2,112,000	1,872,000	1,728,000
American	3,768,000	3,384,000	5,696,000
Russian	968,000	1,128,000	504,000
Danubian	1,048,000	968,000	440,000
Indian	2,720,000	3,768,000	2,152,000
Argentina	1,280,000	3,608,000	1,436,000
Australian	136,000	56,000	392,000
Chile, Africa			
Total	12,032,000	14,784,000	12,448,000

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It is so easy and the result so pleasing you will wonder why you did not begin sooner.

We will buy your eggs and dairy butter, too,
AT TOP PRICE

Let us tell you more about it

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Brandon, Man. Limited

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SPECIAL FEATURES
Fused Joints (Patented)
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NO. 2

The advantages of a gasoline engine are recognized by every progressive farmer. The question is which "make" to buy.

BARRIE ENGINES RUN RIGHT

Special features of Barrie 3 H.P. Engine for farmers are : Gasoline reservoir in sub-base. Gasoline is drawn from reservoir by suction of engine without any moving parts to get out of order. Has circuit breaker, prolonging life of contact points and batteries of 400 per cent. Heavy and rigid construction. Solid steel billet crank shaft, counterbalanced. Perfect controlling governor. Small number of moving parts. Only Hooper Cooled Engine in which there is a perfect circulation of water. All parts guaranteed interchangeable.

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CANADA PRODUCER & GAS ENGINE CO., LTD., BARRIE, ONT.

13

LIVESTOCK

There was a falling off in receipts at Winnipeg last week, the decline being in all classes of stock. Demand did not seem to be any keener, however, on account of small supply, and in some cases prices were lowered. All around, the market had a weaker tone, and does not promise much for the present week. Rice & Whaley thus sum up market conditions here in their weekly letter of April 22 :

The decline in the market and the draggy conditions that have existed here for the past ten days or two weeks show a big falling off. The supply for the week so far is as follows : Cattle, 180 ; calves, 15 ; hogs, 240 ; sheep, 219 ; as compared with 396 cattle, 21

calves, 739 hogs for the same days last week and 524 cattle, 30 calves, 1,363 hogs and 230 sheep for the corresponding days two weeks ago.

This week's trade has not showed any material improvement in the cattle department. Packers are not as yet in need of many cattle, and as long as the Toronto market shows no improvement and dressed beef shipped here from that point and sold at a profit, our prices will advance but little. We rather look for the trade conditions to be some better next week, which is usually the case after the Lenten season. But very few good cattle have been here this week, and the best prices noted were from \$5.25 to \$5.75.

The light supply of hogs has not had the effect of stimulating prices. On the other hand a drop of 25 to 50 cents has been noted since our last letter. Pack-

ers are cutting very strongly on rough sows and stags, and nothing but the best straight hogs are selling for the top quotations, which are \$6.75. Unless unusual light receipts continue, shippers should buy their hogs to sell at \$6.50.

A shipment of St. Paul wethers comprised the bulk of the sheep here this week and these were shipped direct to a packer. Good fat, handy-weight sheep are quotable at \$5.50 to \$6 ; veals, 180 to 200 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6.00 ; common and heavy calves, 4 to 5 cents.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered.	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good butcher cows and heifers.	4.75 to 5.25
Medium mixed butcher cattle.	3.75 to 4.25
Choice hogs.	6.50
Choice lambs.	5.50 to 6.00
Choice sheep.	5.00 to 5.50
Choice light calves.	5.00 to 5.50
Medium calves.	4.00 to 4.50

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. Weight	Price
1	Hog	300	\$6.00
9	"	295	6.25
22	"	235	6.50
179	"	319	6.75
Cattle—			
2	Cattle	872	4.00
7	"	1065	4.25
63	"	1117	5.00
18	"	1087	5.50
23	"	1076	5.35
20	"	1034	5.75
17	"	1170	6.00
2	Cows	1325	5.00
2	"	975	2.75
3	Bulls	1601	4.00
6	"	1620	4.25
6	"	1630	4.25
1	"	1775	4.50
1	Calf	475	5.00
2	Calves.	170	5.50

TORONTO

Export steers, \$4.50 to \$6.15 ; cows and bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25 ; butcher cattle, \$3.75 to \$6.10 ; calves, \$3.00 to \$8.50 ; hogs, \$6.20 to \$6.40 ; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.00 ; lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.90.

FIELD NOTES

SHORT COURSES AT COLLEGE

Arrangements have been made for helpful short courses at Manitoba Agricultural College. The annual course for weed inspectors will be held June 13 to June 17. The course, for engineers covers the period of June 13 to July 1.

SUCCESSFUL COURSE IN CHEESE-MAKING

L. I. Villeneuve, instructor in cheesemaking at the M. A. C., concluded last week a most successful two weeks' course in cheesemaking at La Broquerie. The course was given in the cheese factory in town and was well attended by the cheesemakers of the district. Lectures were given in the management of cheese factories, chiefly in respect to the relations between maker and patrons, after which practical instruction was given in cheesemaking, milk testing, making pure cultures, using the alkali test for acidity in milk and cheese, making exhibition cheese and the curing of cheese. Mr. Villeneuve starts this week on his summer's work as instructor in cheesemaking in the French settlements of the province. In addition to his work with cheesemakers he is encouraging the growing of better pasture and fodder crops by patrons, having had some alfalfa tests under way last year, which will be extended this season. He expects also to see more attention given to corn.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Another experimental farm is to be established in British Columbia. Duncan Anderson went to Wilmer Creek, where 60 acres have been purchased by the Dominion Government. It is still in the rough but will be fenced and got into shape, if possible, for 1912.

A shortage of seed flax is feared in the Northwestern States. Only 206,000 bushels of last year's flax crop are in

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This Columbia in beautiful modern cabinet with latest aluminium scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown.

\$29 Only

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freight paid, Including 14 large selections (7 double discs) of your own choice.

and \$4 Monthly

Other Columbia Outfits, \$25.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00, etc.

Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections, \$26.40, \$55.00, \$75.00 and upwards. Edison Outfits with 12 records, \$19.50, \$23.70, \$32.80, \$43.20, \$56.20.

Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. Double Discs, 2 different selections, 85c. All languages. Imported British records now ready.

Gold moulded Cylinder Records, two-minute, 25c. ; four-minute, 45c.

Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 2-minute, 45c. ; 4-minute, 65c.

Satisfaction guaranteed. We have second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade ; 40 styles of talking machines ; 30,000 records ; 40 styles of pianos.

Write for interesting Graphophone History and Free Booklet No. 42.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

Biggest Piano and Phonograph House in Canada. Wholesale and Retail.
295 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

sight, while the seed requirements are estimated at 400,000 bushels.

* * *

Winnipeg board of trade have passed a strong resolution, urging upon the government the advisability of preventing the entrance into Canada of negroes, who have lately been coming to the West in goodly numbers and home-staying on the prairies.

* * *

In order to advance the reciprocity measure in the House of Commons the government have decided that no more speeches shall be delivered by supporters of the pact; that is, by Liberal members of the house. The Opposition is expected to finish criticizing the measure by the end of the present week, after which the house will divide on the bill.

* * *

United States Congress on April 12 adopted the Canadian Reciprocity agreement by a vote of 265 to 85, and the measure goes up to the Senate to be endorsed by that body. It is expected that the Upper House will spend about a fortnight on the agreement. Its

Children's Dresses

STYLISH little suits and dresses can be made for the children out of father's or mother's, or the older children's discarded garments by Dyeing them with



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ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

and making them over.

Send for Sample Card and Story Booklet.

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adoption by both houses is now all but a foregone conclusion.

* * *

The Ontario government will send a commission to Europe to investigate modern methods of using electric power on the farm. It is the intention of the government to extend to farmers the use of Niagara power within the radius that will be served by the public service, as it is now offered to towns and cities. The commission consists of the engineer of the Hydro-Electric Commission, the secretary of the department of agriculture, and an expert from the Ontario Agricultural College.

GOSSIP

AN INTERESTING BULLETIN

A new publication of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which has just reached its fifth issue, is a monthly bulletin called "The Publications of the International Agricultural Institute." It undertakes to re-publish or summarize the most important articles, which appear in the three monthly publications of the institute, viz.: "The Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics," "The Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence" (agricultural organization, co-operation, etc.) and the "Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases."

The Canadian Bulletin, just to hand, is a representative one dealing with all three of the institute publications. An article is quoted from the London Times summarily reviewing the aims and achievements of the institute. Dr. Mueller, the German delegate, defines the principal object of the institute as the "creation of a certain and wide basis for the formation of the real prices of agricultural products." As this entails a knowledge of the volume of supply, it is necessary for the institute to obtain the authoritative and official figures of each country's production and summarize those figures for publication. Forty-eight countries—embracing 99.65 per cent. of the world's population and 94.93 per cent. of its area—adhere to the institute and co-operate in the work, which the Liverpool Corn Trade Association describes as "one of supreme importance to the commercial and industrial world."

The Statistical Bureau of the institute has so far limited its activities to the collection, study and publication of statistics of production for the seven most important products—wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, rice and cotton; but studies have already been undertaken with a view to extending this service to include other products and other branches of statistics, such as statistics of importation and exportation and of prices.

The most interesting data in the Canadian Bulletin under review are those relating to the cereal crops in the southern hemisphere, viz., Argentina, Chili, Australia and New Zealand. The total production of wheat in these four countries for the year 1910-11 is given as 269,161,000 bushels, as compared with 249,634,000 for the year 1909-10. The latest figures for Argentina are 136,319,000, against 131,012,000 last year; for Australia, 89,736,000 bushels, against 90,642,000 last year.

A recapitulation of the world's wheat production for 1910, as compared with that for 1909, is presented as follows:

	1909 Bushels	1910 Bushels
Northern hemisphere	3,230,221,000	3,239,032,000
Southern hemisphere	247,528,000	249,632,000
Other countries (from the Dornbusch Agency) ..	168,656,000	163,200,000
Total	3,646,405,000	3,651,864,000

From the "Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence" there are taken extensive extracts on the systems of co-operation in Austria, Italy and Germany. The subject in each case is presented in well considered subdivisions as, for example, Austria: Credit societies, societies for sale and purchase, insurance, societies for production and sale, etc. The interest in the subject in Austria is so great that in order to supply the demand for train-

men to conduct at various societies a study in co-operation. It is shown that the departments of agriculture and public instruction have approved of the project. A course inaugurated at Vienna, in January, 1910, lasted three months. It was restricted to persons over eighteen years of age who have aspirations to become employees of co-operative societies. The cost of the course was about \$7. It was first decided to limit the number of students to 25, but, on account of the number of applications being more than 125, the limit was raised to 50.

Co-operation is shown to have made rapid progress in Italy. Besides the various co-operative societies for banking, purchase, sale, manufacture, etc., there is formed the National League of Italian Co-operative Societies and the General Confederation of Italian Agricultural Co-operative and Mutual Societies. The National League has its representatives in the Superior Council of Labor, in the Council of Emigration and in the Central Commission of Supervision over the Labor Co-partnership Societies and other councils. Its committee of management is always in touch with the authorities, and with members of parliament who are well disposed towards co-operation.

The International Agricultural Institute is a sort of international agricultural research and observation station or bureau, in which all the important scientific investigators of England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and other countries co-operate. This bureau records its results in the "Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases," a carefully edited, interesting and useful publication. Some typical articles in the first two issues refer to such subjects as the chances of error in agricultural experiments, having particularly in view the Rothamsted experiments in England; the development of the flour milling industry in China; how injurious insect scales are dealt with in the British West Indies by means of fungoid parasites that prey upon them; how successful have been experiments in the protection of orchards from spring frosts by heating the air by means of fires, and the protection of a thick smoke by smudge fires to prevent nocturnal radiation, etc., etc.

All three of these monthly institute publications can be secured from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, direct by regular subscription. The Canadian Bulletin can be secured free of charge upon application to T. K. Doherty, chief officer, publications branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. Doherty is the Canadian correspondent of the institute.

Provincial Spring Show at Calgary

(Continued from page 611)

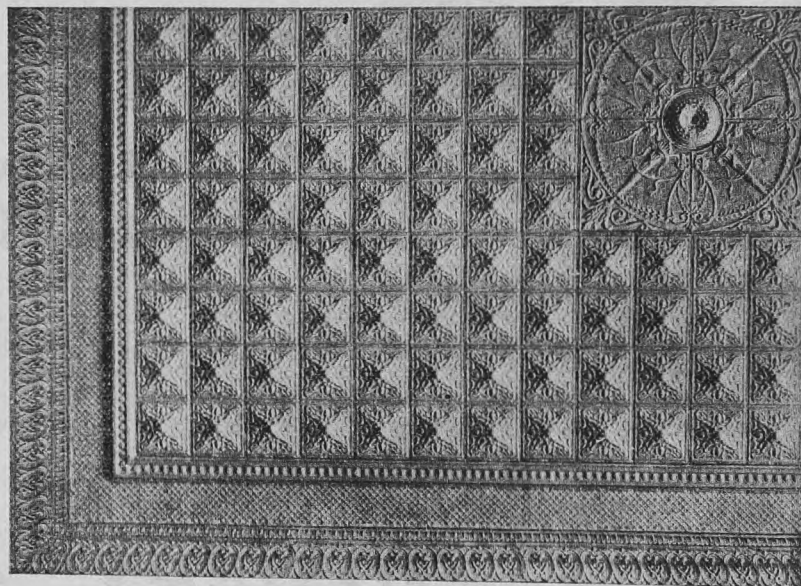
Ten glossy blacks and greys were in the ring in the class for stallions four years and over. From the start it was evident that honors lay between Lane's Halifax, champion of dozens of rings, and Drewry's Habitus. Judge Carlyle deliberated long. Habitus is flashy and has a great top—just the kind the West needs. As the horses were walked and trotted up and down the stretch, honors again lay with Habitus. But the judge is a stickler on quality in feet and legs. He examined closely and made up his mind that, everything considered, Halifax should stand first. It will be interesting to watch the placing of these two great horses at future shows. Rosem, owned by Stooke & Amery, was third, and Lane's Halbian, fourth. Hoya, a fourth prize horse a year ago, and Hemner, winner of the Percheron Society special last year, were not placed.

The three-year-old class also was strong. W. B. Thorne won with Illico, also first in his class a year ago. Lane got second and third on Ilmen and Institute, respectively; Hamilton & Sons, fourth on Ilus, and W. W. Hunter, fifth, on Imfrimer.

In the two-year-old class, Drake & Upper had first, on Fenelon, and Stooke & Amery, second, on Brilliant. They are a nice pair of colts.

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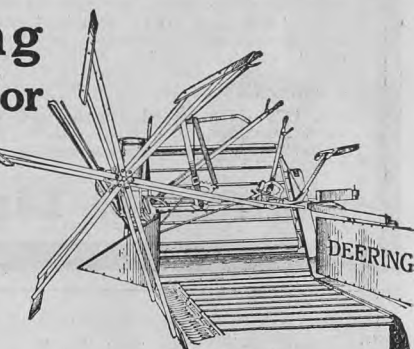
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Halifax was given the championship ribbon, and Illico, the reserve.

In the senior female class, Lane again won with his mare, Bichette, winner of firsts and championships wherever shown. She never yet took a second ribbon. Drewry secured second and third awards on Giges and Amanda; de la Vergue, fourth, on Giberne, and W. W. Hunter, fifth, on Illyre.

Lane got the red ribbon in the two-year-old class on Columbia. For filly of 1910, Stooke & Amery were at the top with Brilla, and Drake & Upper, second, with Lily of the Valley.

Bichette was champion female, and Columbia, reserve. Columbia got the gold medal for best Canadian-bred Percheron mare, any age, with Lane's Alberta, reserve. Brilla got the gold medal for best Canadian-bred filly, one year old, and Lily of the Valley, the reserve ribbon.

Clydesdales Strong

Clydesdales were as strong as ever. J. A. Turner was very much to the fore with his stud, winning every first except two, and carrying away the championships. In fact, he left some in the stable that looked pretty nearly good enough to come close to the top in some classes. Irene, the great prize winning mare, formerly owned by P. M. Bredt & Sons, but now in the Turner stable, was out in elegant bloom and easily carried off the championship ribbon.

Exhibitors were: J. A. Turner, of Calgary; James Clark, of Crowfoot; Geo. Spence, of Cremona; W. E. Butler, of Ingersoll, Ont.; John Graham, of Carberry, Man.; Bryce Wright, of DeWinton; A. L. Dollar, of High River; Geo. O'Brien, of Calgary; Harold Banister, of Davisburg; Wm. Moodie, of DeWinton; Duncan Clark, of Gleichen; Rowland Ness, of DeWinton; John Clark, Jr., of Gleichen; E. D. Adams, of Calgary; N. S. Ellithorpe, of Sundre; W. S. Herron, of Calgary; J. W. Hayes, of Calgary; W. H. Croxford, of Airdrie; Thos. McMillan, of Okotoks; J. A. & A. A. Jamieson, of Calgary; Anderson & Forsyth, of Flagstaff, and A. J. B. Dewdney, of Calgary. This lengthy list comprises many who are breeders and comparatively few who are importers, and, therefore, indicates the prevalence of supporters of the Clyde.

The senior stallion class, five years and over, comprised a string of 10, just the same as Percheron and Shire senior classes. Ruby Baron, one of Turner's new importation, was an easy winner. He has great feet and pasterns and quality all over, combined with substance and style. He is sired by Baron's Pride. A Hiawatha get, Glassford Squire, owned by W. E. Butler, was second. He is a strong horse of the right type. Third went to Baron Ailsa, by Baron's Pride, now owned by E. D. Adams, and imported by J. A. Turner. John Graham got fourth on his big horse, Saladin, by Silver Cup, and Henning, Bellway and

Waine, fifth, on Medallion, by Baron's Pride. This horse is well known in Western rings, and though low in flesh and not showing to advantage, was given a place on Clydesdale quality. Some would have picked Mainspring, by Ruby Pride, last summer's winner at Calgary.

There were eight in the four-year-old class. J. A. Turner won on Allanfean, by Baron Hood, a thick, stylish horse with good feet and legs. Last year he was placed fourth. Second went to A. L. Dollar's Scotland Standard, by Revelanta; third to J. Clark's Colonel Macqueen, by Master Macqueen; fourth to Duncan Clark's Bay Ronald, by Baron Rothschild, and fifth to another Revelanta horse, Scotland's Superior, shown by A. L. Dollar.

The three-year-olds were a great class. There were eight in the ring. Geo. O'Brien secured first on a choice quality colt of good scale. Dunoon, by Dunure Blend. Second went to H. Banister's Argaty, by Baronson, and third to Meadow Bank, by Baron Gibson. This colt was first and champion at the West Lothian show last year. John Clark, Jr., got fourth on a stout, thick colt, Sir Norton, by Montrose Ronald.

There were seven two-year-olds, all good ones, and fit to carry off a red ribbon. Judge McKirdy made the awards as follows: 1 and 2, Geo. O'Brien, on Slogarie, by Baron Cedric, and Bouncing Billy, by Benedict; 3, A. L. Dollar, on Scotland's Triumph,

by Scotland Yet; 4, J. A. Turner, on Prince Bountiful, by Charming Prince; 5, Duncan Clark, on Lord Ormonde, by Ruby Pride.

Awards for stallion foaled in 1910 were: 1, J. A. Turner, on Favorite, by Etonian; 2, W. S. Herron, on Premier, by Evergrand; 3, Bryce Wright, on Barlae Jem, by Etonian; 4, J. W. Hayes, on Bob Shirley, by Colborne Champion.

The champion stallion line-up included Turner's Allanfean and Ruby Baron and O'Brien's Slogarie and Dunoon. After careful scrutiny the judge made Ruby Baron champion, and Dunoon reserve.

FEMALE CLASSES

In the female classes the Clydesdale men always show supremacy over other draft breeds at least in numbers. The Calgary show was no exception. The senior class for mares four years and over brought out 15 dandies. Of the prize winners, four were bred or imported by J. A. Turner. Following was the line-up: 1, J. A. Turner, on Irene, by Labori; 2, Thos. McMillan, on Eurydice, by Orpheus, and out of Proud Beauty; 3, Harold Banister, on Maggie Fleming, by Royal Chattan; 4 and 5, A. J. B. Dewdney, on Lily Garty, by Up-to-Time, and Proud Beauty, by Baron's Pride. These and others in the ring show that the districts they represent will bring out improved Clydesdales from year to year.

In the three-year-old class, J. A. Turner's quality mare, Poppy, by Baron o' Buchlyvie, was first; G. O'Brien's Georgina Murray, by Plebian's Pride, second, and W. S. Herron's Daisy Marshall, by Pride of Blacon, third.

Awards for two-year-old fillies were: 1, J. A. Turner, on Pirene, by Baron Kerr, and out of Irene; 2, Geo. O'Brien, on College Queen, by Diplomat; 3, Bryce Wright, on Ruby McIntyre, by Ruby Pride.

For filly foaled in 1910, Bryce Wright got first on Maud McIntyre, and J. W. Hayes, second on Dolly D.

Irene was the logical grand champion female, with Poppy as reserve.

Canadian Breds

Some strapping big stallions appeared in the Canadian-bred classes. For stallions over two years, James Clark won on Colonel Macqueen, by Master Macqueen. He is a stylish big, sappy fellow. Second went to Wm. Moodie, on Crown and Feather, another thick horse. He won at Calgary as a three-year-old, and has stood in the Okotoks district. He is sired by Lord Roberts. Geo. Spence got third on Pride of Lindsay, by Country Gentleman, and Wm. Moodie, fourth, on Diplomat, by Consul.

For stallions two years and under, the awards were: 1, J. A. Turner, on Prince Bountiful; 2, W. H. Croxford, on Baron of Moosomin, by Baron St. Clair; 3, Bryce Wright, on New Jersey, by Etonian; 4, Wm. Moodie, on Sonsie Laddie, by Sonsie's Best.

For best Canadian-bred stallion, J. A. Turner won on Prince Bountiful. Jas. Clark was reserve with Colonel Macqueen. For Canadian-bred female, Thos. McMillan won with Eurydice, and J. A. Turner was reserve with Pirene.

A special for three purebred or grade, get of one sire, went to Bryce Wright on three from Etonian. Jas. Clark was second with a trio from Master Macqueen.

Draft Horses

There was a good display of draft horses in single horse, teams and four-horse team classes. For foal of 1910, either sex, sired by registered heavy draft stallion, R. Young, of Springbank, was first, and Harold Banister, second. Jas. Clark secured first and second for mare or gelding. In the class for draft mare or gelding, 1,500 pounds or over, there were eight in the ring. Harold Banister was at the top with his mare, Maggie Fleming; Jas. Clark, second, with his big Master Macqueen gelding, and A. J. B. Dewdney, third, with Proud Beauty. For mare or gelding, under 1,500 pounds, Jas. Clark got first and second on Fancy Macqueen and Dinah McClure.

For team in harness, each horse 1,500 pounds or over, Jas. Clark won. A. J. B. Dewdney was second; C. R. de

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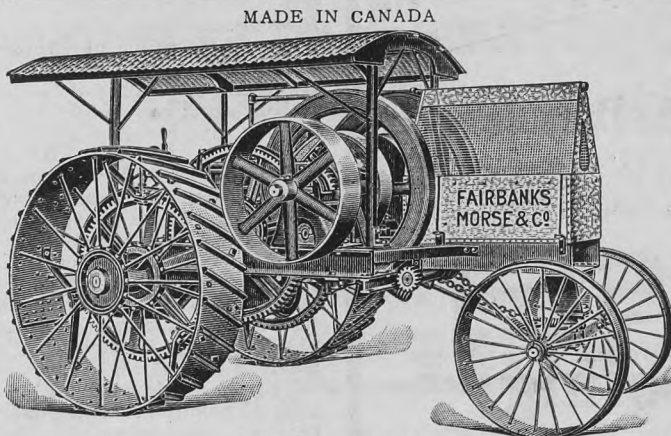
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la Vergne, third, and John Clark, Jr., fourth.

James Clark also won the four-horse team, Clydesdales or Shires, with his four grades, sired by Master Macqueen. All are four years old, and the wheel team weighed 1,800 pounds each.

Lighter Breeds

In the light breeds of horses, including Coachers, Hackneys, Thoroughbreds and Standardbreds, there was a good display of choice stock. Geo. E. Goddard, of Cochrane, and Geo. Hoadley, of Okotoks, were prize winners with Coach horses. Mr. Goddard stood at the top with Fradiavolo, his famous stallion, sired by Outremer, while Mr. Hoadley was second with Darius, by Senlis.

J. B. Shearer, of Edmonton, with Dodo, was second to Goddard's Fradiavolo, in class for coach stallion in harness.

In Hackneys, the leading exhibitors were: Wm. Moodie, of DeWinton; C. J. Robert, of Edmonton; F. C. Lowes, Calgary, W. & T. Stewart, Priddis; J. J. Richards, of Red Deer; A. A. Robinson, of Saskatoon; Thos. Collett, of Raymond; G. S. Rosamond, of Innisfail; C. Kinniburgh, of Calgary, and John Weir, of Carbon. In the class for four-year-olds and over the awards were: 1, John Weir, on LaRoi; 2, A. A. Robinson, on King of the West; 3, Thos. Collett, on Ockwold President; 4, G. S. Rosamond, on Scoreby Gentleman; 5, C. Kinniburgh, on Scanton Electricity. Woodland's Sensation, owned by J. J. Richards was the best stallion, any age, in harness. In three-year-olds, Moodie's stylish Starlight was first prize winner. Woodland's Sensation was champion. F. C. Lowes had the champion female in Withan's Lady Tuck. In the aged class, C. J. Robert was second with Goodmanham, and W. & T. Stewart, third, with Warwick Lady.

Sheep and Swine

There was a fair exhibit of both sheep and swine. Competition was keen in some classes.

In Shropshires the prizes went to H.

W. Watkin, J. A. Turner and Walter Sporle, Jr., with the championship to Mr. Turner. In Oxfords, Bryce Wright and H. W. Watkin got the prizes. Suffolks and Southdowns were shown only by H. W. Watkin. For grades and crosses, W. & T. Stuart got first, and H. W. Watkin, second and third.

Mr. Watkin also got the award for carload of not less than 20.

In swine classes H. W. Watkin was the only exhibitor of Yorkshires, and the Chestermere Stock Farm had one fine Poland China. For grade barrow or sow, medium, thick type, six months and under 12, Thos. Croxford had first; C. Meers, second, and A. J. B. Dewdney, third. W. E. Tees got first, second and third for grades under 6 months.

For grades of bacon type, H. W. Watkin had all the prizes. He also won the grand championship.

W. E. Tees got the award for carload not less than 20.

Many Cattle Entries

While quality and ring fitness were not just what cattle enthusiasts like, the exhibit was large enough to show that there is a growing interest in live stock. Many of the entries, however, were fresh from the range or the straw stack, and showed little evidence of any effort having been made to fit them either for the show ring or for the long price from buyers. While it is not always possible to feed and fit animals at this season, it is a mistake to practice this line of advertising. When men attend a livestock show, either to see the entries or to make a purchase, they expect to see high-class stock. If the stock is not properly fitted, the effect on the farming community is not what it should be. The exhibitor should aim to advertise his stock to advantage and present animals that will enthrall even those who formerly have not taken an interest in their stock.

The trouble this year is that some were scarce of hay, and others who had

quantity found it of poor quality. It was practically impossible, therefore, to do justice in the way of fitting. Nevertheless, there were many specimens of individuality and breeding and when the auctioneer offered them for sale bidding was brisk and prices very good.

The judge, Duncan Anderson, of Orillia, Ont., found good animals in different classes of all breeds. The champions in Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus breeds were of the approved type, and in very good ring shape.

Following are the awards for Shorthorns:

Bulls, three years and over—1, Wm. Anderson, DeWinton; 2, John Duncan, Innisfail; 3, Jas. Scarlett, Innisfail; 4, W. E. Moran, Innisfail; 5, A. S. Fowler, High River. Thirty months and under 2 years—1, A. W. Latimer, Bowden; 2, Norman Harrison, Priddis. Two years and under 30 months—1, Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; 2, D. Sinclair, Innisfail; 3 and 4, J. L. Walters, Clive; 5, D. Sinclair. Eighteen months and under 2 years—1 and 2, Wm. Sharp; 3 and 4, J. L. Walters. Yearling and under 18 months—1, Wm. Sharp; 2 and 3, Bryce Wright; 4, A. H. Bolton, Gladys; 5, Bryce Wright.

Best Shorthorn bull, any age—Wm. Sharp, on his two-year-old Jasper.

Ribbons for Herefords were placed as follows: Bulls, 3 years and over—A. Fletcher, Mound. Thirty months—1 and under 3 years—1 and 2, Thos. Baird, Red Willow. Two years and under 30 months—1, S. M. Mace, Pekisko; 2, P. F. Huntley, Onion Lake; 3 and 4, O. Palmer, Lacombe. Eighteen months and under 2 years—1 and 2, A. Fletcher; 3, P. F. Huntley; 4, O. Palmer; 5, P. F. Huntley. Yearling and under 18 months—1, O. Palmer; 2, P. F. Huntley.

Best Hereford bull, any age—S. M. Mace, on Hamburg, his fine two-year-old.

Following are the Aberdeen-Angus awards:

Bull, 2 years and over—1, G. G.

Melson, Olds; 2, W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail. Under 2 years—1 and 2, W. T. G. McClure; 3, 4 and 5, G. G. Melson.

For best Aberdeen-Angus bull, any age, W. T. G. McClure won on his yearling Caledonia.

W. E. Tees was the only exhibitor of Galloways.

In dairy breeds, A. Von Mielecki had the only entry, Dora's King. In Ayrshires, O. M. Forham, of Red Deer, had an entry in the aged class, and in the class under three years A. H. Trimble, of Red Deer, won first and third, and E. W. Bjorkeland & Sons, of the same place, second. Mr. Forham's bull was champion.

CLASSES OF FAT STOCK

In the fat classes J. L. Walters won everything for purebred Shorthorns, and W. E. Tees for purebred Galloways.

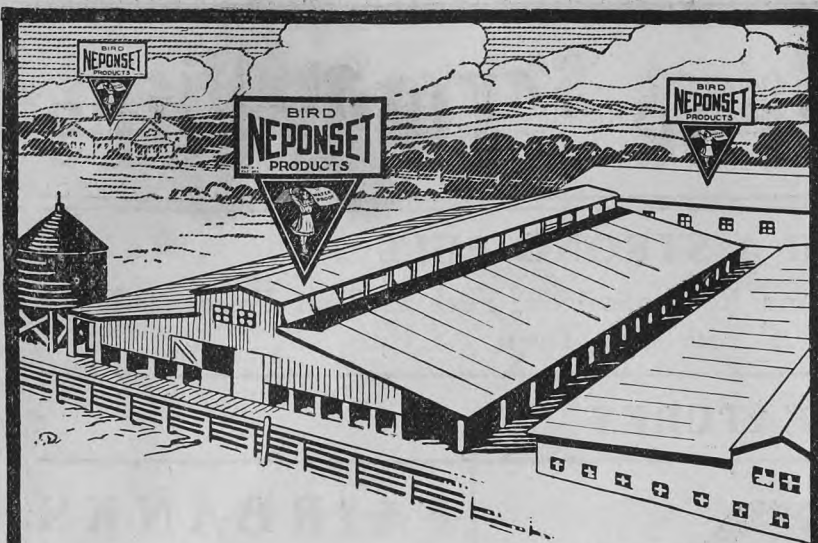
In grade sections the awards were: Steer, 3 years and under 4—1, P. F. Huntley; 2, W. E. Tees; 3, J. E. McLaughlin; 4, Thos. Croxford. Two years and under 3—1, Thos. Croxford; 2, A. F. McGill; 3 and 4, Lew Hutchinson. Under 2 years—W. E. Tees. Grade cows and heifers—A. H. Bolton. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, Lew Hutchinson; 2, W. E. Tees; 3, Thos. Croxford. Special for grade steer or heifer, sired by Aberdeen-Angus bull—1, 2 and 3, Lew Hutchinson.

For best beef animal, any age, purebred or grade, P. F. Huntley got the prize.

In carload exhibits, by farmers, J. Riou was first, and W. E. Tees, second, while in the open class Pat Burns was first, and J. Riou, second.

Sale of Bulls

The sale of bulls was an unqualified success. Despite the lack of fitting bids were brisk for any that showed individuality. Aberdeen-Angus bulls topped the list on average price, selling for \$980, or an average of almost \$109. There was a keen demand



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for Shorthorns, and 48 head sold for \$4,992, or an average of \$104. Herefords offered totalled 21, and brought \$1,870, or an average of slightly over \$89. The top figure was \$185, this price being secured for a Hereford as well as for a Shorthorn.

Wm. Sharp, of Lacombe, had some fine Shorthorns, including the champion, Jasper. Five head sold at an average of \$163. J. L. Walters, of Clive, had 8 that averaged \$133.75, and D. Sinclair, a pair that brought \$265, one going at \$170. James Sharp, of Lacombe, sold 5 head at an average of \$115. A. S. Fowler, of High River, also sold five nice ones, two of them going at \$165 and \$105. Wm. Anderson, of DeWinton, and J. J. D. Trace, of Innisfail, each sold one for \$115, and John Duncan, of Innisfail, one for \$105. A. W. Latimer, of Bowden, disposed of one at \$125, and Norman Harrison, of Priddis, one at \$110. Others who offered Shorthorns are Richard Knight, of Calgary; A. F. McGill, of Clive; W. E. Moran, of Innisfail; J. Riou, of Davisburg; Jas. Scarlett, of Innisfail; Bryce Wright, of DeWinton; A. H. Bolton, of Gladys; Neil Cameron, of Innisfail, and W. L. Fowler, of High River. In all, 26 Shorthorns went at \$100 or over.

W. T. G. McClure, of Innisfail, had the high-priced Aberdeen-Angus, his bull, Caledonia, bringing \$140. He sold three altogether at an average of \$118.33. Geo. G. Melson, of Olds, disposed of four at an average of \$113.88, the two best prices being \$130 and \$125. Lew Hutchinson, of Duhamel, sold a pair of youngsters for \$170. Five out of a total of 9 offered brought over \$100 each.

Thos. Baird, of Red Willow, had the high-priced Herefords. His prize winning Explorer brought \$185, and three sold at an average of \$150. Arthur Fletcher, of Mound, sold three at an average of \$106.66. Others who offered Herefords were: P. F. Huntley, of Onion Lake; O. Palmer, of Lacombe, and Peter Riddock, of Morningside. Seven out of the 21 offered brought \$100 or more.

Breeders' Meetings

The annual meetings of the organized horse, cattle, sheep and swine breeders of the province were billed to meet at Calgary during the week of the Spring Show. The sheep and swine men, however, did not consider the attendance large enough to warrant them in holding a session, and decided to postpone their annual meetings until the week of the summer fair.

The horse breeders met on Monday, April 17, and had an enthusiastic meeting. The report of the secretary, E. L. Richardson, showed that the association is sound financially, there being a balance of a few hundred dollars to the good.

President Geo. Lane gave an interesting and helpful address. He said that his acquaintance with the horse industry led him to conclude that the introduction of traction engines and automobiles had helped, rather than injured horse breeding. The market for horses, of quality in particular, had improved. Mr. Lane also suggested that it would be wise to create futurity stakes for the heavy breeds of horses, similar to that put up by the Percheron men in the United States.

The election of officers for 1911 resulted as follows:

President, George Lane, Pekisko; 1st vice-president, C. J. Robert, Edmonton; 2nd vice-president, Dr. Hargraves, Medicine Hat; Breed directors—Clydesdales, J. A. Turner, Calgary; Shires, George Hoadley, Okotoks; Percherons, W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde; Thoroughbreds, O. A. Critchley, Cochrane; Coach breeds, G. E. Goddard, Cochrane; Standardbred, I. G. Ruttle, Calgary; Hackneys, Wm. Moodie, DeWinton; Ponies, O. E. Brown, Calgary; Suffolk Punch, George Jaques, Lamerton; Belgians, Baron George Roels, Pirmez Creek; Heavy Draft, E. D. Adams, Calgary; Cartage horses, Fred Johnston, Calgary; Roadsters, Geo. T. Haag, Calgary; Carriage horses, C. Riddock, Calgary; Agricultural horses, Harold Banister, Davisburg; Delivery horses, N. J. Christie, Calgary; Saddle horses, Count Geo. de Roaldes, Kew; Shetland ponies, D. Thorburn,

Davisburg. General directors—D. Clark, Gleichen; Colonel Jas. Walker, Calgary; D. P. McDonald, Cochrane; Thos. McMillan, Okotoks, and F. N. Beddingfeld, Pekisko.

The cattle men met on Wednesday to discuss matters pertaining to their industry. The consensus of opinion was that the province was rapidly developing into a great livestock country and that in a few years the annual shipments of stock would equal those of the old ranching days. The pound and herd laws were discussed with a view to remedial legislation. Branding and inspection also were dealt with briefly. Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, was present, and promised all reasonable assistance to the cattle breeders. He also urged the members to make suggestions that could be used in framing legislation.

The president, Jas. L. Walters, referred to the bright outlook for the cattle industry, but deplored the presence of so many poorly fitted specimens at the show. In his opinion it would be more advisable to leave animals at home if they were not in condition to do credit to the breed and their owners.

An effort will be made to increase the membership. This point was introduced by E. J. Fream, provincial secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta. J. A. Turner suggested that some arrangement might be made to take in members of the United Farmers at a reduced membership fee.

Following are the new officers: Hon. president, J. A. Turner, Calgary; president, Jas. L. Walters, Clive; 1st vice-president, W. Sharpe, Lacombe; 2nd vice-president, Bryce Wright, DeWinton; Board of Directors—Short-horns, A. McGill, Clive; Herefords, J. F. Huntley, Lloydminster; Galloways, W. E. Tees, Tees; Aberdeen-Angus, L. Hutchinson, Duhamel; Holsteins, T. Laycock, Calgary; Ayrshires, A. H. Trimble, Red Deer; Jerseys, C. A. Julian Sharman, Red Deer. General directors—S. M. Mace, Pekisko; W. Beard, Gleichen; W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail; W. P. Williams and Professor W. J. Elliott.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS

Results of the final examinations of the first and second year students at the Manitoba Agricultural College follow: Grade "A" means that the student has obtained 80 per cent., or more in general proficiency; "B" between 65 and 80 per cent., and "C" between 60 and 65 per cent. A star before a name indicates that the student must take a supplemental examination in one or more subjects in which he has failed to make a pass. In the second year 66 students wrote their examinations and 64 passed successfully. In the first year 96 wrote and 91 have been granted their first year or part of it. E. J. Trott, Indian Head, and P. F. Bredt, Balgonie, tie for the Governor-General's medal, which goes to the student having the highest general proficiency in the second year. H. H. McIntyre, Meadows, Man., gets the gold medal awarded by the Winnipeg Industrial Association to the student taking the highest marks in his first year. Results are given by grades and in alphabetical order.

SECOND YEAR, GRADE A.—W. R. Baker, Okotoks, Alta.; P. F. Bredt, Balgonie, Sask.; G. A. Ewart, Sinitula, Sask.; A. E. Green, Boharm, Sask.; W. H. Read, Nanton, Alta.; E. J. Trott, Indian Head, Sask.; Grade B.—R. Bewell, Rosser; A. V. Briercliffe, Richland, Man.; J. L. Brown, Winlaw, Sask.; H. W. Campbell, Flee Island, Man.; H. T. Clare, Arden, Man.; A. J. Cox, Union Point, Man.; T. Crossland, Burnside, Man.; H. F. Danielson, Otto, Man.; L. A. DeMontbel, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.; T. L. Guild, Kemnay, Man.; D. N. Harold, Caron, Sask.; E. L. Hanson, Etna, Alta.; H. J. Helgason, Foam Lake, Sask.; C. J. Helgason, Glenboro, Man.; W. H. Hicks, Lauder, Man.; H. Hudson, Brookdale, Man.; J. F. Irwin, Neepawa, Man.; O. Johnson, Boissevain, Man.; H. Kristjanson, Tantallon, Sask.; J. Lawrence, Wearhill, Sask.; L. Lewis, Sourisford, Man.; E. McAuley, McAuley, Man.; J. A. McDonald, Tantallon; A. M. McPherson, Brandon; B. Milne, Neekiwin, Man.; R. L. Northey, Holland, Man.; A. T. Robson, Deleau,

Man.; G. E. Roy, Windthorst, Sask.; S. Sigmar, Glenboro, Man.; S. Sigfusson, Clarkleigh, Man.; C. L. Spellman, Milestone, Sask.; N. S. Smith, Minto, Man.; J. E. Sirett, Minnedosa, Man.; S. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.; A. T. Webster, Rocanville, Man.; C. Worrall, Sentaluta; L. Worrall, Sentaluta; T. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man.; J. H. Leybourne, Forrest, Man. Grade C.—L. Blair, Ochre River, Man.; A. H. Carter, Holland, Man.; W. B. Cowan, Pilot Mound, Man.; E. Crerar, Russell, Man.; E. H. Drayson, Neepawa; D. W. Ewart, Sentaluta; E. Fairbairn, Manitou, Man.; A. Forrest, Oak Lake, Man.; F. C. Henley, Qu'Appelle, Sask.; J. Hepworth, Shoal Lake, Man.; F. McDonald, Oak River, Man.; *F. L. Moody, Morris, Man.; *A. Muir, Deloraine; C. W. Poole, Neepawa; J. Stinson, Hargrave, Man.

CLASS A, FIRST YEAR.—Grade A.—W. Betts, Brockett, Alta.; O. R. Brown, Sperling, Man.; A. Burnett, Oxbow, Sask.; S. F. Dunlop, Tyvan, Sask.; J. H. Green, Boharm, Sask.; F. C. Hitchcock, Griswold, Man.; J. S. Houston, Tyvan; *J. H. McCulloch, Winnipeg; H. H. McIntyre, Meadows, Man.; F. H. Newcombe, Coatsstone, Man.; A. C. Ramsay, Bladworth, Sask.; E. J. Stansfield, Belmont, Sask.; E. H. Stevens, Bladworth; T. G. Wiener, Miami, Man.; Grade B.—A. G. Bolton, Beaumont, B. C.; F. C. Butcher, Springfield, Man.; A. N. Butler, Arden, Man.; W. E. Campbell, Minto, Man.; L. O. Crombe, Asquith, Sask.; W. G. Dickson, Boissevain; R. A. Fisher, Windthorst, Sask.; A. Gorrell, Crystal City, Man.; W. C. B. Greene, Birtle, Man.; W. H. Hicks, Souris; F. Johnston, Harrisburg, Pa.; A. D. Johnston, Greytown, Sask.; J. F. Lothian, Pipestone, Man.; J. E. Manning, Beaumont, B. C.; G. E. Moody, Morris; R. M. Muckle, Clandeboyne, Man.; W. C. MacWilliam, Mount Royal, Man.; *E. Parker, Mountain View, Alta.; *W. J. Pollock, Virden, Man.; L. V. Robson, Deleau, Man.; A. J. Roberts, Dugald, Man.; M. Robertson, Chilliwick, B. C.; J. Rogers, Plumas, Man.; De W. Switzer, Grenfell, Sask.; A. Weir, Swarthmore, Sask.; A. B. Witherbee, High Pound, Sask.; Grade C.—R. A. Allbright, Clova, Sask.; T. B. Banting, Wawanesa, Man.; J. C. Bridges, Wakeham, O.; H. J. Campbell, Ellisborro, Sask.; F. Cutt, Indian Head; W. G. Dickson, Boissevain; *J. A. Laurens, Fortier, Man.; H. A. Middleton, Bergen, Man.; *C. Wilson, Winnipeg.

CLASS B, FIRST YEAR.—Grade A.—L. V. Lohr, Stewartwyn, Alta.; W. J. Stone, McGregor, Man.; S. Vigfusson, Otto, Man.; Grade B.—A. G. Blows, Dunara, Man.; T. H. Coltart, Melbourne, Man.; B. Curtis, Neepawa; M. Gudmundson, Bertdale, Sask.; J. R. Hulbert, Bethany, Man.; C. Magnusson, Lundar, Man.; J. J. McArthur, Longburn, Man.; A. McPhee, Riga, Sask.; F. Pollock, Indian Head; J. J. Reid, Oak River, Man.; R. Rice, Binscarth, Man.; A. Sveinsson, Glenboro, Man.; A. Stefanson, Candahar, Sask.; J. Winter, Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask.; D. G. McKenzie, Brandon; W. Harkness, Hartney, Man.

Grade C.—*M. Bennett, Virden; *G. Berlet, Moline, Man.; G. J. Brickman, Lundar, Man.; R. G. Bruce, Lashburn, Sask.; *M. Coulter, Russell, Man.; W. H. Davis, Foxleigh, Sask.; T. Goodman, Glenboro; T. B. Greaves, Russell; C. Halldorsen, Lundar; W. Jones, Kenton, Man.; C. W. Lea, Durban, Man.; *H. Leask, Clandeboyne, Man.; *E. B. McBeth, Oak Lake; *W. H. B. Simpson, Flee Island, Man.; E. B. Stephenson, Elphinstone, Man.; *R. A.

Stout, Westbourne, Man.; *P. T. Thorsteinson, Wynyard, Sask.; *L. A. Ward, McTaggart, Sask.; H. Wood, Baldur, Man.; F. McAulay, McAulay, Man.; C. S. Harrington, Tring, Alta.; C. Comrie, Mount Royal; J. A. Binnie Tregarva, Sask.; *H. S. Smith, Cartwright, Man.

MANITOBA SUMMER FAIRS
Agricultural society fairs in Manitoba will be held at the points given herewith on the dates mentioned. These dates were arranged at the Agricultural Societies' Convention held in February, at the Agricultural College, and the shows are so grouped as to enable the judges to be present at the greatest number of points in a minimum amount of time, and at the smallest expense possible.

Judges are being supplied by the extension department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, assisted by the provincial department of agriculture. In some cases the date given indicates only the last day of a two days' fair.

Souris	July 12,	13
Morris	"	4
Emerson	"	6
Morden	"	4, 5
St. Pierre	"	12
Minnedosa	"	20, 21
Wawanesa	"	4
Hartney	"	5
Melita	"	7
Miami	"	4
Carman	"	5, 6
Carberry	"	7, 8
Cypress River	"	7
Glenboro	"	1
Crystal City	"	19
Deloraine	Aug.	1
Boissevain	"	2
Pilot Mound	"	3
Manitou	"	4
Elkhorn	"	1, 2
Oak Lake	"	1
Dauphin	"	8, 9
Roblin	"	10
Gilbert Plains	"	11
Miniota	"	1
Harding	"	2
Rapid City	"	3
Hamiota	"	4
Sanford	"	1
Swan Lake	"	4
Treherne	"	2
Russell	"	8
Shoal Lake	"	9
Birtle	"	10
Strathclair	"	11
MacGregor	"	9
Reston	"	8, 9
Binscarth	"	2
Oak River	"	8 or 10
St. Vital	"	22, 24
Springfield	Oct.	5
Brokenhead	Sept.	29, 30
Giroux	"	27, 28
Headingly	"	12 or 13
Kildonan	"	13, 14
Kelwood	Oct.	3
St. Jean	"	3
Stonewall	"	3, 4
Ste. Rose du Lac	Sept.	20
Woodlands No. 1	Oct.	6
Rosburn	"	5

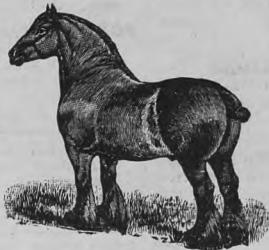
STOCK GOSSIP

J. R. Rhodes, Calgary, received an importation of three Clydesdales recently, one stallion and two mares. The stallion is a two-year-old by Labori, out of a Forest Hero mare. The fillies are fashionably bred individuals. C.

Select Shire Stallions

Having made a large shipment of SHIRE STALLIONS from England for the Spring Horse Show at Calgary I offer all, with the exception of one, for sale.

The Shire horse, owing to his great weight, immense power, endurance and activity, is recognized as the premier draft horse in the world.



I have personally selected each stallion in England, where during the last 25 years I have bought thousands for the German government.

All of the present shipment are rapidly getting into shape, and despite a long journey of 6000 miles they won a first and a second prize at the Calgary Show.

These horses are all ready for service and are guaranteed good stock getters. I will sell them—this being my first importation—at reasonable prices. They will be on view at the Calgary Exhibition Grounds, Victoria Park, until further notice.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OR COME
AND SEE THESE HORSES.

F. Schroeder (From High River, Alta.) **Hotel Alberta**
Calgary - Alta.

Pedigree Seed Oats

Regenerated Abundance

These oats were grown by us on new land from seed purchased from the Garton Seed Co. We exhibited them at Saltcoats, Dubuc and Morden Seed Fairs last month and they were awarded first prize at all three fairs, securing the full number of points for purity and freedom from weed seeds. Sample and price on application.

The Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor, Sask.

FEED AND SEED GRAIN

We will be glad to name net price delivered your station, oats, barley or flax. Write or wire.

Entrust what grain you have to ship to our care to be sold to best advantage. Careful attention given grading large advances and prompt adjustments.

If you wish to sell on track wire us for net offer soon as you have cars loaded.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, Limited

WESTERN OFFICES

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY

Gurney, Edmonton, brought over with the above lot the fine three-year-old stallion, General Gibson, by the well known stallion, Baron Winsome.

* * *

Neil Wilson, of Heaslip, Man., has

just learned from D. C. Flatt & Son, the Ontario Holstein breeders, from whom he purchased the bull calf, Vronka Ormsby, last summer, that his dam, as a four-year-old, has completed a seven-day record of over twenty-six pounds of butter, making her the

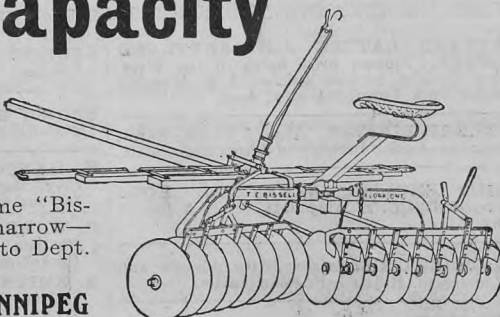
The "Bissell" has wonderful capacity

The wonderful capacity of the "Bissell" disc harrow has opened the eyes of the farmers from the United States to the fact that here in Canada is made the best disc harrow in America. Our Mr. T. E. Bissell has been personally connected with the manufacture of disc harrows for nearly a quarter of a century, and is recognized as an authority on disc harrow construction. Test the "Bissell" on your land and you'll see what a harrow designed by a specialist will do. The "Bissell" stays right down to its work, no matter how tough the land. It doesn't rock or sway. The

gangs stay tight. The plates stir the soil thoroughly. There is no neck weight, therefore the horses do more work. The square axles are stiffer and heavier than round axles commonly used. The construction is simple, durable, trouble-proof. And the name "Bissell" is stamped on every genuine "Bissell" harrow—the harrow that wins every field test. Send to Dept. A for "Bissell" Harrow Booklet.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., SOLE AGENTS, WINNIPEG

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LTD., Elora, Ont.



WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

BEST VALUE ON MARKET—160 acres all clear, splendid house barn and granary; fenced pasture; ninety acres ready for crop; 12 miles to elevator; graded road. Price, \$2,000; \$1,000 handles. Delalande & Amphlett, Lloydminster.

THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS—Two years old, registered. For sale to make room. Likely youngsters. Pedigree and particulars on application. Wm. L. Ramsay, Bladworth, Sask.

NETHERHILL BERKSHIRES—We have now on hand a large number of choice Berkshire boars and sows ready for immediate shipment; herd headed by noted boar, East Bank Pier (imp) champion Brandon, 1909. Prices reasonable. For particulars address R. Macpherson, 716 Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.

CONCRETE FENCE POSTS—Make your own. Our machines make from 100 to 150 per day. Price, only \$7.00. Write for catalogue today Concrete Fence Post Machine Co., 153 Austin St., Winnipeg.

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK on the Apple Lands of Aldergrove, B. C. F. J. Hart & Co., Ltd., Aldergrove Apple Land Department, New Westminster, B. C.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send descriptions. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

FOR SALE—25 horse-power double cylinder Gaar-Scott plowing engine, with 8-furrow Cockshutt engine gang, both stubble and breaker bottoms; only used two short seasons. A snap for anyone wishing first-class plowing outfit. Must be sold immediately. Box A, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.

BEST OF WHEAT LAND—320 acres; no rock; no scrub; 7 miles to elevator. \$16 per acre; \$1,200 handles. Delalande & Amphlett, Lloydminster.

POULTRY AND EGGS

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs \$2 per setting. \$5 per 45. Write for circular. F. W. Geodeve, Stonewall, Man.

PUREBRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from well selected stock, \$1.00 per 15, and \$5.00 per 100. Jas. B. King, Fairfax, Man.

EGGS FOR SALE from fine Barred Rocks (imported cockerels) and Single-comb White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.50 per 100. Also duck eggs. Elkhorn Poultry Yards, Box 75, Elkhorn, Man.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for sale at \$1.50 per 15. Grant Bros., Wild Rose Farm, Redvers, Sask.

FOR SALE—Purebred Buff Orpington eggs. \$1.00 for setting of 13. Mrs. W. H. Read, Nanton, Alta.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching, \$1.75 per setting; two settings for \$3. Chas. Yule, East Selkirk, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Single-comb Brown Leghorns, prize winners at Brandon and Regina, 1911, \$1.50 and \$3.00 per 15 eggs; from Single-comb White Leghorns, Rose-comb Brown Leghorns, Buff Wyandottes, and Pitt Games, \$1.50 for 15 eggs. F. Hiltz, Box 6, Kennedy, Sask.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—\$1.50 per setting. J. A. Surprenant, St. Pierre, Man.

W. J. CURRIE, LAUDER, MAN., BREEDER of exhibition White and Barred Rocks, Partridge Cochins Bants, and White Fan Tail pigeons. Have won more prizes at the leading shows in Manitoba in 1910 than any competitor. At Brandon, March, 1911, won 21 regular and five special prizes. A few grand cockerels for sale. Eggs now ready. Send stamp for copy of mating list.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES. Pioneer prize herds of the West Pony vehicles, harness saddles, J. E. Masples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

H. BERGSTENSON, Asgard Stock Farm, Alameda, Sask., breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS (purebred). C. E. Amphlett, Circle A Ranch, Alox, Alta.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence post in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

PORT HAMMOND B.C., 24 miles from Vancouver, on Main line of C. P. R. This is the choicest spot of British Columbia, and intending purchasers of fruit or dairy farm should investigate. Write for Booklet to E. W. Powell, Port Hammond, B. C.

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea and river frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply Beadwell & Bischoe, Comox, B. C.

STALLION GROOM, FREE, wishes a horse for the coming season; either Hackney or Clyde. Life experience. Highest references. Box R, FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

CREDIT AUCTION SALE, May 10, 1911. Farm, fifty head Shorthorns, horses, implements, household effects. See particulars on another page. Write, if interested, James Wilson, proprietor, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.

FOR SALE—Cedar Fence Posts. For particulars apply Thomas Atchison, 299 Stanley St., Winnipeg.

HORSES FOR SALE—Six head of imported purebred Shire mares; also an imported, pure bred Shire stallion (Major), age six, weight 1,900 lbs.; age of mares from 3 to 6; also have 30 head of two-year-olds (grades), mares and geldings; all sired from the above stallion. Will sell very reasonably for cash. Apply Brimhall Bros., Raymond, Alta.

PERCHERON STALLIONS, imported, registered, good conformation, action and quality, for sale and at stud. For descriptions, terms and inspection apply Edwin Christie, Edmonton, Alberta.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, from prize winning stock; \$1.50 setting of 15. Pekin ducks, \$1.50 setting of 10. All hardy stock. C. E. Gulland, Stonewall, Man.

EGGS FOR SALE at \$1.50 per setting of fifteen from very choice pure-bred birds of the following breeds: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

EGGS FOR HATCHING at \$3.00 per 15 eggs, from exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks. At Brandon Winter Fair, 1911, on six entries we took second pen, mated to produce exhibition cockerels; third hen; sixth pullet. The cockerel in the above mentioned pen now heads the pen from which we are selling eggs from Lakeside Poultry Grove, W. J. Sanders & Son, Props., Killarney, Man.

THE WYANDOTTE FARM, Macdonald, Man. Eight years of line breeding for eggs and correct shape puts the Orchid Strain White Wyandottes on a high plane of excellence. All birds have free range, insuring fertility and vigor. Eggs, 15 for \$2.00; 30 for \$3.00.

BRANDON POULTRY YARDS—Eggs for sale, White, Black and Buff Orpingtons, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, Silver-laced Wyandottes, \$2.50 per setting; White and Black Leghorns, Silver Hamburgs, \$1.50 per setting. All from Exhibition stock. J. Sieffert, Brandon, Man.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS—Eggs that will hatch; fertility guaranteed. Littlecock Poultry Yards, Mrs. M. Valoux, Sturgeon Creek P. O., Man. \$2.00 for 15 eggs.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting; \$8.00 per 100. W. J. Lumsden, Meadows, Man.

GEORGE O'BRIEN, 1514 First St. West, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses.

BROWN BROS., Ellisboro Sask. breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

H. HANCOX, Roseau View Farm Dominion City, Man., breeder of Holstein cattle of the famous Colantha strain

F. W. BROWN & SONS, Plain View Farm Portage la Prairie, breeders of Shorthorns Berksheires and Cotswolds.

D. SMITH, Ashgrove Farm, Gladstone, Man., breeder of choice Jersey cattle.

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Deell Farm, Macdonald, Man. breeder and importer of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berksheires.

champion cow of Canada for her age, and that a sister of his sire, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, has made the world's record in the cow class of 37.28 pounds of butter in seven days. With such rich breeding on both sides, this calf of Mr. Wilson's has become very valuable.

DOUNE LODGE SALES

W. H. Bryce, Arcola, writing under date of April 13, mentions that Rosadora has just dropped a good filly foal, and Lady Marie, a Baron's Pride mare, a good horse foal, both sired by Revelanta's Heir, and from the looks of them this stallion is going to make as much of a name as a breeding horse as he has as a show-ring winner. Sales at Doune Lodge have been brisk since the winter fairs, and the stud is sold out of stallions over two years old. Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, bought the great breeding and show horse, Perpetual Motion, to head the stud he is establishing in Central Saskatchewan, also a good Perpetual Motion gelding, first prize at Regina, to match one he already has. Gordon Maidstone, near Lloydminster, bought three first-class fillies rising three years old, which should make names in the show-ring. Two fillies and a three-year-old imported stallion by Revelanta, go to J. H. Bridge, Battleford. Mr. Bridge is a Manitoba Agricultural College man, who is going in for horse breeding on his farm in Saskatchewan. H. McLean, Arcola, bought the three-year-old Perpetual Motion stallion, Prince Robert, a prize winner at Brandon and Regina spring shows. Byron Robinson bought a good three-year-old Perpetual Motion colt, dam being Roselle, which mare was shipped back to Scotland last winter. W. A. Craib, stud groom at Doune Lodge, bought a first-class three-year-old filly from Mr. Bryce and is breeding her to Revelanta's Heir. The owner of Doune Lodge believes in encouraging his men to take an interest in the business. Besides horses, Mr. Bryce raises a good few cattle, and about the first of May will have around four thousand dollars worth of beef cattle to sell. These cattle were fattened in a shed, being fed chopped barley and straw.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

SHORTHORN SALES—A CORRECTION

Shorthorns have again been in demand during March. Sales have been held at Darlington, Belfast and York, as well as in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. Unhappily, an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was reported early in the month in Surrey, and forthwith all our oversea customers shut their ports against British cattle. This marred the prospects of the sales, but, on the whole, remarkably good trade was experienced. Heifers were selling exceptionally well at York, and, all together, the experience of the past month goes to suggest that there is a big, healthy demand for Shorthorns within the limits of these islands. I made a mistake in my last letter regarding the highest price realized for a Shorthorn bull at the Spring Sales of 1911. The highest price was 1,500 guineas, equal to £1,575, paid at Birmingham, by the Shorthorn king of the world, William Duthie, Aberdeen, for Strowan Clarion, bred by Captain Graham Stirling, of Strowan, Perthshire. Mr. Duthie knows his way about, and when he pays such a figure for a yearling bull, we may depend that he sees some future for cattle-breeding. Mr. Duthie some time ago hired an exceptionally well-bred red bull from A. W. Hickling, Adbolton, Nottingham, a most successful breeder of Hackneys, who only a few years ago turned his attention to Shorthorns, and has scored heavily by providing a sire for the premier Shorthorn herd of the British Isles. Mr. Duthie shares the cosmopolitan tastes of Amos Cruickshank. He is wholly devoid of prejudice. A good bull is what he looks for; that is, a bull that carries flesh, and may be relied upon to produce cattle having the same priceless quality.

BACON AND EGGS

Interesting debates are taking place, on the question of the scarcity of bacon. It is a significant fact that the pig population of this country has fallen from 2,861,644, in 1904, to 2,380,887,

SPEERS' Horse Exchange

AUDITORIUM BARN AT C.P.R. STOCK YARDS
PERMANENT AUCTION MARKET
ALL SALES UNDER COVER
Near Cor. Logan Ave. and McPhillips Street
Take Belt Line and Logan Ave. West Cars

Winnipeg



A LARGE NUMBER OF OMAHA HORSES

BY AUCTION

May 1st and 4th

Blacks, dapple greys and roans. This is a high-class shipment and will make excellent farm and work horses.

PRIVATE SALES DAILY. AUCTION EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

We sell strictly on commission
150 Horses always on hand

All horses sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following sale if not as represented. This is the only horse exchange with railroad loading facilities.

R. JAMES SPEERS
Proprietor

T. C. NORRIS
Auctioneer

PHONE GARRY 1575

Chas. F. Lyall, Strome, Alta., writes us that demand for the Shorthorn bulls he is advertising promises to clean him out of most that he has for sale. Sales have been unusually good, a strong demand being apparent for bulls.

THOMSON & KENNEDY

BARRISTERS, ETC.

Wolseley, Sask.

Money to Loan at Current Rates

INVENTIONS

Thoroughly protected in all countries; EGERTON R. CASE, Registered U.S. Patent Attorney, Dept. D, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patent and Drawing Sheet on request.

McDonald's Yorkshires

A number of purebred Yorkshire sows, eight months to one year old, due to farrow in May and June. These sows are bred to the boar that won first prize in his class at Brandon Summer Fair in 1910. Also, a number of youngsters eight weeks old. These are of the same breeding as those awarded first prize for best pen of three bacon hogs, purebred or grade, at Brandon Winter Fair, 1911. Write for prices.

A. D. McDONALD & SON
"Sunnyside Stock Farm," Napinka, Man.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK

BOOKLET FREE
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man.

GLENALMOND

Scotch Shorthorns

80—Herd Numbers Eighty Head—80

Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.



LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department. Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

in 1909, a decrease of somewhere in the neighborhood of half a million head. Various reasons are assigned for this; possibly the chief is the uncertainty attending a pig stock during the war against swine fever. This war has now been raging for about fifteen years, and, so far, we are not within sight of the extinction of the disease. It has cost the country an enormous sum, and it has greatly hampered the trade in pigs. These inconveniences would excite no murmuring were there any indication that the war had been successfully waged. This, however, does not appear, and many are crying out against the plan of campaign. It is, of course, certain that under these conditions the extension of pig-breeding is not to be expected. At the same time there must be some world-wide reason for the shrinkage in the bacon supply. It cannot be because the demand is less. Everybody eats bacon. The one dish which is common to the cottage and the palace is bacon and eggs. It is the favorite breakfast dish of these islands, and whoever can supply that demand should coin money. Somebody, even under existing conditions, is coining money. The bacon producer is getting about sixpence per pound for his pigs, while the consumer is paying about 1s. per pound for his bacon. The shortage in the supply does not warrant the bacon factor in fleecing the public. A good

dales in the later weeks of March have been few. The westbound ships from the Clyde have had their accommodation fully occupied with passengers, and no room could be found for horses. Trade follows the flag—the verse men say. For one thing, I am certain the thousands of those settling on the Western prairie will sooner or later require horses. Perhaps that will be the least of the disillusiones to which the settlers will be subjected. No doubt, they will have plenty of hardships to encounter, but the land they cultivate will be their own, and day by day it becomes more valuable, as the iron road comes nearer and nearer. It is the flower of our countrysides that is leaving these shores. They go to enrich the great Dominion, but the Mother Country will miss them and their descendants in the days to come. Canada's gain will, undoubtedly, to some extent, be Great Britain's loss. It is all one Empire, and we should try to see large visions and mighty providences.

"SCOTLAND YET."

AMERICAN SHORTHORN SALES

Two important Shorthorn auction sales were held the second week in April, one the ninth annual sale of F. W. Harding, the veteran Shorthorn breeder of Wisconsin, and the other a combination sale at Chicago, to which Thos. Stanton, known somewhat to Western

CLYDESDALE
MARES AND FILLIES FOR SALE



Just arrived a carload of personally selected high class Clydesdale mares and fillies, both imported and home-bred, many of them in foal to the best stallions. All the mares are broken to harness and fit to stand a hard day's work. No fancy prices. All in reach of any good farmer, Terms right to responsible parties.



P. M. BREDT & SONS
GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM
Edenwold P.O. Sask.
BALGONIE R. R. STATION, C. P. R. MAIN LINE

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

My Clydes have size enough; also draft horse conformation and extra good action. The Hackneys have lots of substance, combined with style and quality. Why not buy Alberta-breds when they can hold their own with imported stock? My prices and terms are right, and every horse is guaranteed. I have never owned or sold a single non-breeder. Will also put an attractive price on a few pure-bred Hackney fillies

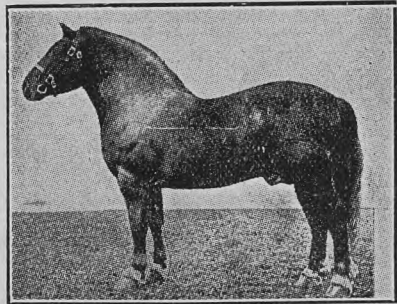
WILL MOODIE, DeWINTON, ALBERTA.

THE ONLY KENTUCKY SADDLERS THE BEST
SADDLE OF
HORSE "The King of all Light Horses" DRIVERS

I have for sale twenty head of registered Kentucky Saddle Horses—stallions and mares. All ages. For prices and particulars of breeding, etc., apply to

MILWARDE YATES . . . SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES

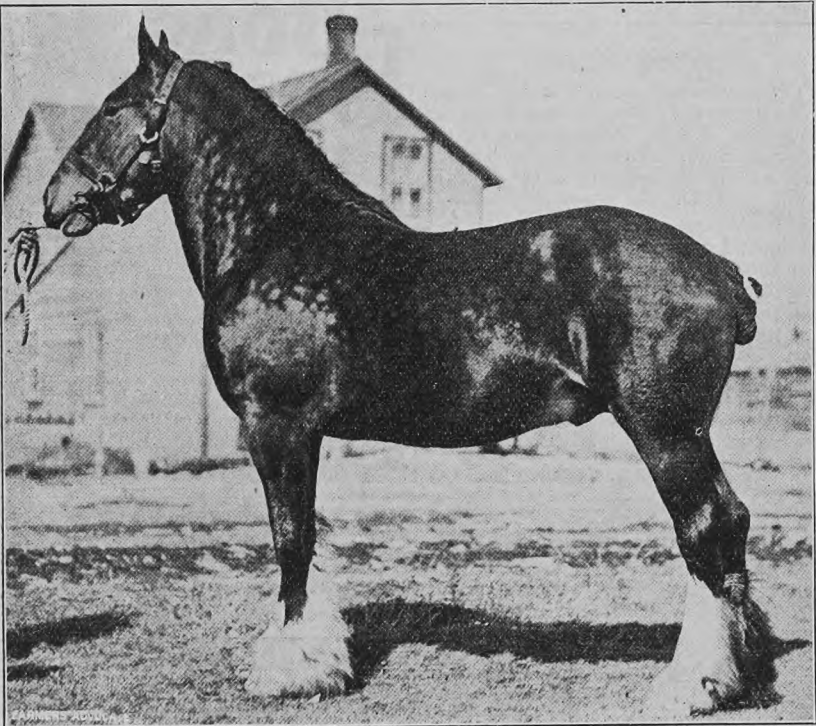


Suffolk stallions and mares of all ages for sale. Among the stallions are the first prize winner at Regina and champion stallion at the Calgary Summer Fair. Our Canadian-bred stock are from mares and stallions imported direct from "The Gold Medal Stud," A. T. Pratt and Sudbourne Hall. The female stock nearly all in foal to Rendlesham Matchem. Prices and terms on application. Satisfaction assured.

At the forthcoming Spring Horse Show in Calgary, April 18 to 21, we will have an exceptionally fine selection of imported SUFFOLKS. Anyone requiring a stallion would do well to inspect these horses.

GEO. JAQUES
LAMERTON P.O. - ALTA.
RAILWAY STATION (ALIX, C.P.R., LACOMBE BRANCH)

Farm, where all interested may inspect them. To reach the farm get off the main line C. P. R. trains at Balgonie, a little east of Regina. The farm is eight miles north of this station. Make arrangements ahead and a rig from the farm will meet you at the train. Clydesdale mares are likely things to stock with these days, and we think the selection Messrs. Bredts have to offer will appeal to buyers who want quality combined with size and a choice record of descent. These females were picked especially for their usefulness as breeders, Mr. Brett's idea in selecting them being to get hold of fillies that would grow into mares with roomy middles, that would raise foals for their owners while doing their share of work on the farm. This is the only kind of



Show Prince, Sired by Show King and Bred by Jas. McKirdy of Napinka, recently sold to R. Ledingham of Moose Jaw.

wholesome article of food will always command a high price, and an extension of pig-breeding would undoubtedly mean increased revenue to British farmers.

Poultry were for a long time a much neglected section of the population of the farmyard. The normal attitude of the farmer to poultry is indicated by the agricultural proverb that a hen always dies in debt. When she is properly looked after, from her earliest embryo stage in the egg to the end of her career, she is the most profitable member of the farmyard, provided she be intelligently handled. If hens were bred so as to begin laying when eggs are dearest, greatly enhanced profits could be secured. It is a foolish thing to pour produce upon a glutted market. The cottage and the palace alike eat eggs with their bacon, and there is money to the farmer if he will only breed hens as intelligently as he breeds cattle. The successful poultry-keepers are those who are always learning. Possibly no one succeeds in any walk in life to whom this does not apply.

HORSES

I do not know whether this letter should conclude without a word about horses. Perhaps there are readers who believe the horse notes to be the best, and they would be disappointed if I had nothing for them. Well, there is not much. The shipments of Clydes-

breeders, was the chief contributor. Prices did not reach sensational levels; in fact, in consideration of some of the stock offering they were low. Buyers seemed backward about bidding up the stuff, and, on the whole, some animals of choice breeding and a continent-wide show-ring reputation went at very reasonable prices. Mr. Harding's offering of 41 females sold at an average of \$346, and 11 bulls at an average of \$406; an average for the lot of \$360. The Chicago sale average lowered. Susan Cumberland, the two-year-old shown by Emmert at Western Canadian fairs last season, and champion at Winnipeg exhibition, sold for \$1,000, a rather low price, considering the quality and breeding of this female. The 34 females in this offering averaged \$373, the 6 bulls sold at an average of \$292, the 40 head at an average of \$355. Sir Wm. C. Van Horne was the purchaser of a roan yearling bull at \$500. The same buyer took a two-year-old heifer from the Harding herd at \$565.

BUY MARE TEAMS

Attention of readers is drawn to the change of advertisement of P. M. Brett & Sons, Edenwold, Sask., who are now offering the contingent of Clydesdale mares, which a few issues back we announced that the head of the firm had purchased on his trip East. These mares are now at the Golden West

JOHN GRAHAM

**BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF CLYDESDALES, PERCHERON
AND HACKNEY HORSES AND SHORTHORN CATTLE**

Three (3) importations made in 1910, giving a choice of over 50 head of stallions and mares; a selection not to be had anywhere else in Canada.

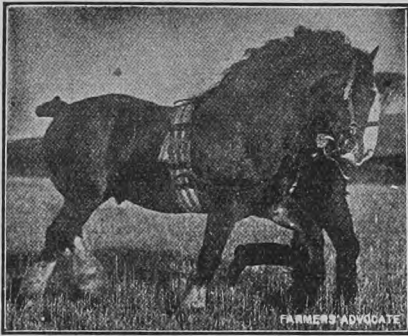
The offering includes a choice Hackney mare, broken to harness and quiet; a two-year-old Shire mare, a good one; also a carload of Percherons, stallions and mares.

I can sell horses at all prices to suit all buyers, from \$600 up, and all imported horses. If you want a top show stallion or mare, come and see me.

SHORTHORNS

Have a herd of 50, including a few imported Augustas, and have a few young bulls and females of all ages for sale

CARBERRY, MAN.



LORD GUTHRIE IN ACTION

OLD BASING JERSEYS Why not buy a bull calf from a cow that has made an official record in Alberta? Our "Rosalind of Old Basing," bred and raised here, holds the Jersey Milk and Butter Record for Canada, fifth of any breed. Only cows that have made or are making **RECORD OF MERIT** are kept in Old Basing Herd.

C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN,

RED DEER, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Keir Emblem (imported) 79045. Choice breeding stock, both sexes, at rock-bottom prices. Come and see them, or write for prices and terms. Sixty-five head in herd. Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, both sexes. Eggs in season.

R. W. CASWELL - - - Star Farm,

Box 1283, Saskatoon, Sask.

C. N. R., C. P. R. and G. T. P. PHONE 375



J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale

Large English Berkshires



Breeding stock, closely related to England's greatest herd, owned by "Duchess of Devonshire." For sale, Boars and Sows, all ages. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. GEORGE, CAYLEY, ALTA.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Breeding stock bred from imported and prize winning individuals. Will book orders for spring pigs. Pedigrees registered.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, choice cockerels, \$1.50 each; eggs, \$1.50 per setting.
Seed potatoes: Early Rose, Early Sunlight and Alberta Wonder 2 pounds, 25c., or 10 pounds, \$1.00, postpaid in Canada. Price per bushel upon enquiry.

T. E. BOWMAN

High River

Alberta

RUGBY BERKSHIRES



We are booking orders now for young boars and sows, not akin. Twelve large matured sows are due to farrow within a few weeks. They are bred to our stock boars. Stratton (imported) and the first prize yearling boar at Brandon in 1910.

McGREGOR & BOWMAN
Forrest, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm

For Sale

Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves.

Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages.

Geo. Rankin & Sons

OAKNER P.O. MAN.

On the G. T. P.

BURNBANK STOCK FARM

For Sale: Two Shorthorn Bulls

First Choice four years old, sired by Bonnie Charlie, guaranteed a sure breeder, and an extra good yearling by First Choice.

WRITE FOR PRICE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

GEO. ALLISON

Burnbank, Man.

Can ship via C. P. R. or G. T. P.

purebred horse breeding that the average farmer has time to bother about, and when he gets the right kind of breeding stock it is a business that in these days will make him more than any other department of the farm.

The fillies referred to in this announcement are a choicely bred lot, some of them with splendid show ring records. One of them was the first prize two-year-old and reserve champion at the Guelph Winter Fair, and another the first prize filly foal at the 1910 Toronto exhibition. These females range in age from three to seven years, the filly foal above mentioned being the only one under that age. Buyers would be well advised to look this lot over, for it contains individuals of a kind this country needs all it can get of.

QUESTIONS : and ANSWERS

GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

FROZEN WHEAT

Is it advisable to use slightly frozen wheat for seed? Will it take longer to mature? I have tested some of the wheat on damp cloth, and find that it started to sprout equally as good as the normal.—B. D.

Ans.—Wheat that is frosted will germinate and some report good crops from the use of frozen seed. It is not advisable, however, to use it. Experience year after year shows that it pays to use the best seed you can get. With favorable weather conditions, crop from frozen wheat might not require longer than crop from sound seed to mature, but the latter will withstand more adverse conditions.

DAIRY IN TOWN

In the winter of 1910 I built a dairy barn in town, and went to great expense to fix it up. I sell the milk to private customers. I was allowed to build and run the dairy without a word of complaint. The health officer has called regularly and found everything satisfactory. Now, I understand that the town council is introducing a by-law to compel me to move everything from the town. Can the council do that? If so, am I entitled to any damages?—T. R. W.

Ans.—A by-law to compel you or any other particular person to move your property from town would not be good, but the council has power to make by-laws preventing and compelling the abatement of nuisances generally. Probably that is the clause under which they are acting. If such a by-law should be passed, and if you consider that your property does not constitute a nuisance, you should consult some reliable lawyer, in order to take the necessary steps to defend your business. If the council passes any by-law which it has power to pass you would not be entitled to any damages sustained by you because of that by-law injuring your business.

NO CROP LAST YEAR

I have a large piece of land that was sown to barley last year. It was spring plowed and well put in, but on account of the drouth there was nothing on it, over about four inches high, and the cattle got most of that. It hasn't been summerfallowed for three years. What would you consider the best way to put in that land, to plow it this spring or disc? I wish to sow it to oats. I have some land that had wheat on it last year, and was affected in the same way. It was all packed and was summerfallowed in 1909. Would it be all right to disc instead of plow?—SNOWFLAKE READER.

Ans.—No doubt the piece of land referred to first should be plowed. How-

WALTHAM WATCH

THE Waltham is America's pioneer watch. To day—here and abroad, it is recognized as the highest type of a time-piece. That is why—

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham"

12 Send for Descriptive Booklet
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Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorning

Test Syphons, Blisters, Dilators, etc. Received only award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 S. Clark St. Chicago

ever, a great deal depends on the condition of the soil. If it is not lacking in plant food, and a good seed-bed can be made without plowing, you should get satisfactory returns. Why not try part of it plowed and the balance unplowed. However, it is just possible that the weather of last season, followed by the tramping of the livestock, has left this in such condition that the use of the plow will be necessary.

The land that was in summerfallow should not require plowing. Doubtless, you will be able to prepare a good seed-bed by using discs or a spring-tooth cultivator.

FEEDING BRAINS

Why Studious Children Always Crave Oatmeal

Nature gives oats more organic phosphorus than to any other grain she grows. And phosphorus is the brain's main constituent. Brains can't grow, brains can't work without it.

Oats also contain more lecithin—the nerve food—than any other grain. They form our greatest energy food.

That's why growing children love oatmeal. Some instinct within them calls for these elements, and woe to the child who doesn't get all it wants.

The right oats for food are the rich, plump grains. In the choicest oats there are but ten pounds to the bushel. In making Quaker Oats these choice grains are selected by 62 separate siftings.

Quaker Oats—just the cream of the oats—costs but one-half cent per dish. One dish is worth two dishes of common oatmeal. Don't you think it would pay to serve your children such oats?
Made in Canada.

(172)

Contains all the Elements
of Strength

Bovril

goes directly to the creation of energy. It increases and maintains vigor and does not add unnecessary weight.

There is
Only One Bovril

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Sixty-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
Church St., Toronto, Ontario



ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use, does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse, \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free.

Mr. M. C. Weightman, Men-teith, Man., writes April 8, 1907: "I have used ABSORBINE with good success on soft swellings."

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg;
The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary;
and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

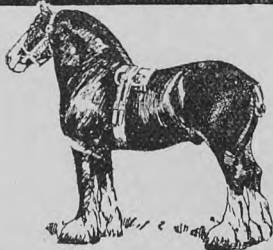
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CHIMES AND PEALS
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
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INSURE YOUR HORSES



Your Horse is Worth Insuring

No matter its value. Whether it's \$50. Whether it's \$1000.

Our company issues policies covering all risks on all animals at a very small cost; also Transit Insurance. Write for free circular to

GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Dept. C, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal
Saskatchewan—Messrs. McCallum, Hill & Co.,
Regina, Sask.; Messrs. A. W. Coulthard
Agencies, Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.
Alberta—Messrs. Wetherall & Shillam,
Calgary, Alta.

Write for our Illustrated Booklet, Guide to Advertising. You will find it interesting

DOGS INJURE CATTLE

Recently I had yearlings out grazing on my homestead, and two dogs drove them home and tore all the flesh off the hind leg of one clean to the bone as big as your hand. What is the legal proceedings, and how about damages? The same two dogs did same on one last October, and his foot came off. The dogs belong to a man two miles away. I followed them home, and they had one shot. The man was warned before. I have witness who saw them at the animal.—F. M. H.

Ans.—Your remedy is to bring an action for damages against the owner of the dogs. The fact that the man was warned of the dog's ferocious tendencies will be evidence in your favor, and there should be no question about his liability.

PRESERVING FENCE POSTS

What is the best method of preserving cottonwood fence posts? I believe a little while back someone advised copper sulphate. Is this correct, and what is the best way to apply it?—T. H. S.

Ans.—Copper sulphate being a fungicide has some value in preserving timber, but it is not the best treatment for fence posts. Peel your posts and do not treat for at least a month or six weeks after they are cut. Get as heavy a grade of creosote as you can obtain, and use it hot. The best method of applying is to heat the creosote in a kettle or other vessel of sufficient depth to submerge the butt end of the post up to the point where it comes above the ground. Let them soak for as long as possible, two hours, at least; the longer, the better, since the longer the posts remain in the bath, the more deeply does the creosote penetrate into the wood, and the more effective is the treatment. A long bath in hot creosote, followed by a shorter one in cold creosote, will probably give the best results. If you cannot use the bath method, apply the creosote with a brush, using it boiling hot and never attempt to brush-treat posts when the air or the post is so cold that the creosote simply solidifies on the surface of the post. Have the posts perfectly dry before treating.

NITRATE OF SODA

Will you let me know where I can get nitrate of soda? I would like to try it as a land fertilizer.—A. L.

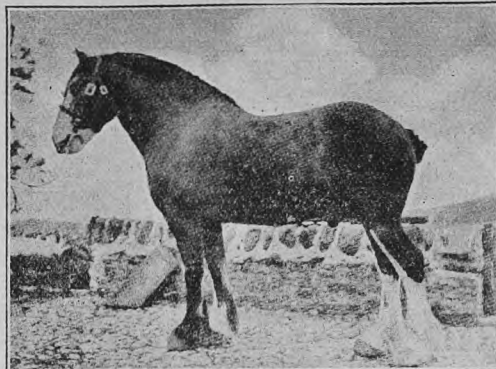
Ans.—Write to the Steele-Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. They inform us they can furnish this fertilizer in any quantity.

FORMALDEHYDE FOR SMUT

Will you advise me through the columns of the ADVOCATE re the formalin treatment for smut in wheat? Last year I treated with bluestone, but had a lot of smut. This year I intend to treat with formalin, the seed being very smutty. I have been told by various neighbors that to treat with formalin of the usual strength is not much use, one saying that it should be used double strength. Is this correct? If I use it stronger than is considered right, would it injure germination? What is the proper strength for barley and for oats?—G. W. S.

Ans.—Directions for using formalin, or formaldehyde, as it should properly be called, were given in our issue of April 5, page 513, which you have probably read by this time. The standard formaldehyde solution for treating smut is made by mixing one pound of 40 per cent. formaldehyde with 36 imperial gallons of water. This solution is then sprinkled on the grain to be treated, care being taken to see that every kernel is wetted. Shovel the mass over as the sprinkling goes on, and cover the pile with sacks or blankets for two hours after treatment. Do not expose the seed to reinfection; that is, dry it where there is no danger of smut spores blowing onto it. Sow within twenty-four hours after treatment. While immediate sowing is not necessary, it ensures the seed against being re-infected, and has been found to be most effective in preventing smut in the succeeding crops. Do not make the solution stronger than the proportions advised. A stronger solution

BALGREGGAN CLYDESDALES



Home-bred and imported stallions and fillies.

A number of stallions good enough to make stud horses for any breeding establishment. Also a few well tried stock horses, and a few range stallions, all at reasonable figures. Prices for young things from \$300 up. Farmers and breeders would do well to get hold of some of this young stock and grow them into breeding animals. They will make money for buyers.

RUBY BARON

JOHN A. TURNER, BOX 472, CALGARY, ALTA.

Balgreggan Stock Farm is 6 miles south of Calgary and 2 1/2 miles from Turner Station

VANSTONE & ROGERS

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS BELGIANS AND HACKNEYS

We have already sold three times as many horses as we did in the same time last year; but we are continually landing new shipments and have a big assortment left to choose from. We expect a shipment of choice Clydesdales and Hackneys in a few days, and another carload of Percherons before May 1st.

Write us for description and prices, telling us just what you want and how you would like to pay for it.

Fair treatment and honest guarantee with every horse sold.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Branch at Vegreville, Alta.
JAS. BROOKS, Manager

Head Office and Stables:
WAWANESA, MANITOBA

Stallions from Hillcrest Stock Farm

Seven choice imported Clydesdale stallions, including two three-year-olds, three four-year-olds, and two five-year-olds, of good breeding, are for sale at cost price, as Mr. Taber is going solely into breeding. They are sired by such renowned stallions as Baron's Pride, Baronson, Everlasting, Baron Victor, Revelanta and Rozelle.

TWO OF THESE WERE PREMIUM HORSES IN SCOTLAND

Lumloch Laird is half-brother to The Bruce, winner of so many championships in the Canadian West since last July. He also stood second to The Bruce at Regina last summer.

Home-bred Stallions from the Great Stallion ACME KING and ROYAL BARON also are offered

R. H. TABER

EASY TERMS ON GOOD SECURITY

CONDIE, Sask.

Registered Percherons For Sale



IMP. ROBOSSE

Eight Years Head of Stud

American and home-bred stock to select from, weighing from 1,600 to 2,200 pounds, and ages from one to eight years; also one good Hackney.

Our exhibit in 1909 won seventy-four prizes, of which over fifty were firsts. At Regina in 1910 our eight head won eleven prizes, including best four horse team and champion mare.

CLEARWATER STOCK FARM

W. E. & R. C. Upper

North Portal, Sask.

Branch Barn: Calgary, Alta.

Home and Family Saved



One of Tens of Thousands

Not a miracle. No home protected as this one is ever *was* destroyed by lightning. It is made safe by

The DODD SYSTEM of Lightning Protection

How About Your Home?

Are you still taking chances?
Can you afford to risk the lives of your dear ones and your property, when you can insure their safety for a small sum of money invested once in your lifetime?
You insure against fire to receive compensation in case of loss.

Safety is better than compensation. And remember, there is no compensation for life taken by lightning.

The Safe, Sure Way

Get safety from lightning and fire insurance, too. They go hand in hand. Get both for the cost of one. Lightning causes nearly all country fires. The Dodd System controls and prevents lightning.

Insurance companies grant low rates of insurance on buildings protected by the Dodd System. The decreased cost of fire insurance quickly repays the cost of your lightning rods, erected once for all.

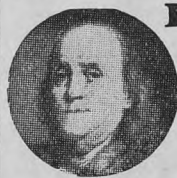
The Lesson of Insurance Companies

Over 2000 Fire Insurance Companies specially endorse and urge the protection of buildings by the Dodd System, because it is to their interest to do so. The Dodd System of lightning rods prevents all lightning losses, which means prevention of *three fourths of all fire losses*.

Our men are trained and skilled. They are able to rod your buildings correctly. That is all-important. Our personal, binding guarantee is issued to you on their work. Don't wait until it is too late. Send today for fine, large book on lightning, its laws and how to control it. Gives Prof. Dodd's great lecture, many vivid lightning scenes, resolutions of insurance companies, guarantee, etc. Free.

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Des Moines, Iowa



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Originator of
Lightning
Control.



West
Dodd
Who Perfected
the Dodd
System.



FRUIT LANDS

Choicest Fruit Lands in the
KOOTENAYS

Write for booklet giving full information.

WHOLLY IMPROVED
PARTLY IMPROVED
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From \$20 per acre for unimproved en bloc. Climate perfect. No Blizzards. Lowest point this winter, 4 below.

**The Kootenay-Slocan
Fruit Company, Ltd.**
NELSON, B.C.



40 YEARS PROOF

You don't need to experiment in treating Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Swollen Joints, Old Sores, or any Lameness in man or beast.

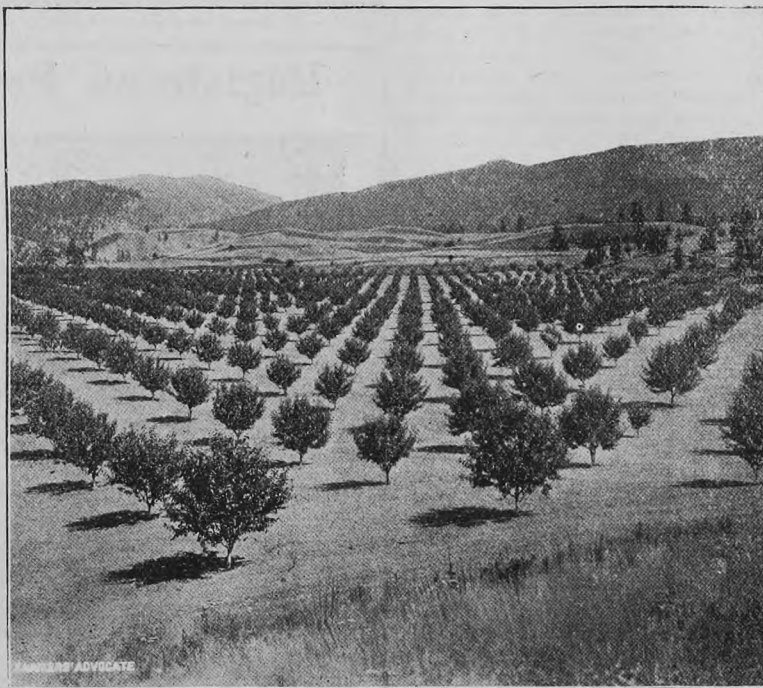
**KENDALL'S
Spavin Cure**

has been the world-wide remedy for 40 years.

Joinville, Que., Jan. 9, 1908.
I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one of your books to me. I once had a horse with two Bog Spavins. I tried your Cure and at the end of four months he was as smooth as the day he was foaled.

Yours respectfully, John Smith
\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse" at dealers or write us.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

than that given might be used without injury to the germination, but you will understand it is not so much in making the solution stronger, but in seeing that every kernel is thoroughly wetted with it, that success in the treatment is dependent on. Formaldehyde is more effective than bluestone as a smut preventive, easier to apply and cheaper. Get the guaranteed 40 per cent. standard solution. Proportions for wheat, oats, barley, etc., are as given above.



A Well Planted Young Orchard.

HORTICULTURE

POINTERS ON SETTING TREES

By J. T. Bealby, author of "Fruit Growing in British Columbia" article

The actual processes of planting may be enumerated in a series of imperatives: Mark a straight line down the field. Strike it off at intervals of 30 feet by putting long pegs in the ground. Cut a piece of board four inches wide and three feet long. Make a notch in each end of it and a third notch at the middle on one side. Place the middle notch against the long peg which marks where a tree is to go. Put a small peg in each end notch. Lift the measuring board away. Dig the hole. Place the top of spit of soil on one side to go in the bottom of the hole after the tree is placed in it. Make the hole two feet wide or so; at any rate wide enough to accommodate the roots when they are spread out to their fullest extent. Take the tree in your left hand, and with a pair of pruning shears trim all broken, torn, or lacerated roots, cutting them aslant so that when they are placed in the hole the cut surfaces will lie flat on the earth at the bottom. Plant the tree three or four inches deeper than it stood in the ground at the nursery. You can tell how deep it was planted there by the earth mark on the stem. Hold the tree upright and spread out the roots well all over the bottom of the hole. Work in amongst the roots the soil of the top spit, breaking it up fine and crumbly. Fill the hole about half full of soil. Joggle the tree backwards and forwards, and up and down, but gently, so as not to pull it out again. Then tread the soil firmly all round the tree, taking care not to bruise or injure the roots or stem. Fill up the hole and tread again. Leave the earth just round the stem about one inch higher than it is a foot away, but not higher than one inch.

Use no manure of any description in planting a fruit tree. A young tree in this stage has no roots with which to absorb or take up the chemical properties of manure. Don't under any circumstances put water in the hole before planting. If the roots are dry, place the young tree in a bucket of water a little time before planting; then shake it out and plant. Finally cut off the top of the young tree with a slanting cut just above an eye at a distance of 18 to 24 inches above the ground; that is, if you plant in the spring. If you plant in the fall, your procedure will be precisely the same, except that you must not cut off the top of the young tree until the following spring.

If you are planting on the square plan, you will draw out your second row across the field 30 feet farther on and proceed with it in precisely the same way as you did with the first row.

HERE IS

Free Power



Canadian Airmotors

will give all the power necessary to grind feed, cut straw, or pump water. Think of it! You can get the wind to do all the heavy work for you, at absolutely **no cost** after installation. It really is the most powerful windmill on the market.

Write for our catalog of Windmills, Pumps, Scales, Well Drilling Rigs, Gasoline Engines, Lawn Swings, etc.

**Ontario Wind Engine and
Pump Co. Ltd.**

WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

But if you are planting on the hexagonal plan, you will measure a distance of 30 feet at right angles to the first row at one end of the field and a similar distance at the other end, marking each distance with a long peg. Then take a long piece of thin rope or wire, fasten each end to a peg fixed close to the first and second apple trees in the first row. Draw the rope tight in such a way that its middle point falls exactly on the line between the end pegs of the second row of trees. At that point

Cold Upsets the Kidneys

And Uric Acid Poisons Bring
Pains and Aches to
Back and Limbs.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

You feel pains in the back, find the urine heavy and unduly colored, have indigestion and irregularity of the bowels and there may be rheumatic twinges.

You wonder what has gone wrong until you recollect that you have been exposed to sudden changes of temperature, perhaps sitting in a draft or passing from a very warm room to be chilled by the outdoor air.

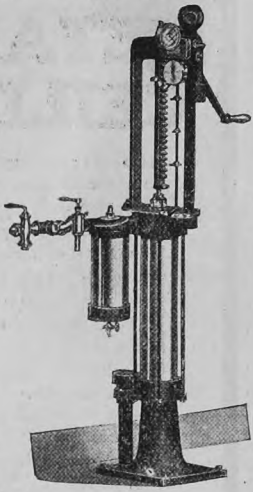
The kidneys are most susceptible to cold, and a sudden lowering of temperature throws an extra burden on them by closing the pores of the skin, which are ordinarily a great aid to the kidneys in removing poisons from the blood.

The danger lies in not understanding the meaning of the symptoms given in the first paragraph. Once you know that the kidneys need assistance you can help them promptly by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Every day you put off treatment you are taking the risk of developing Bright's Disease, Dropsy or Rheumatism. Because of the inactivity of the failing kidneys your system is being loaded with poisonous impurities, and that means pains and suffering.

Get Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to-day. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Where Do You Keep Your Gasoline?



You know that gasoline kept in tin tanks in a shed above ground loses strength—the gas escapes. You can smell it on a summer day if you go near the tank.

That part which escapes you ought to keep. The gas is the power which runs your engine or automobile.

The Bowser System stops all this loss. The heavy steel tank is buried about two feet under ground. It is leak and evaporation-proof. It keeps all the gas for power, and prevents fire or explosion.

The pump can be located in a shed, in the barn or garage, or outside, just where you want it. It is all metal and air-tight.

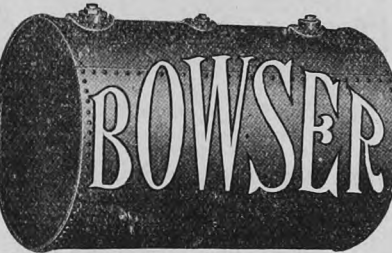
Now, don't think these systems are high-priced. You can get them in all sizes and styles, at all prices. We make the lowest-priced underground system on the market.

Ask for Catalogue No. 3E

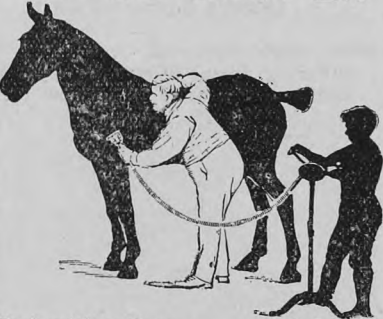
Our Wagon Tanks save time, gasoline and money—especially useful with Tractors.

S. F. BOWSER & CO., LTD.

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THE BURMAN NO. 17 HORSE CLIPPER



Enclosed Gear Type. Featherweight Shaft. Ball Bearing

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

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MANUFACTURED BY

BURMAN & SONS, LTD.

Birmingham

CANADIAN AGENTS

B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Ltd. - Montreal

ALWAYS SAY YOU SAW THE AD. IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

(which will be opposite the middle point between trees one and two in the first row) plant the first tree of your second row. Similarly you fix the position of the first tree in each succeeding row.

If you chance to be in the company of orchard men who are discussing the planting of trees you will probably hear frequent mention of fillers. These are trees planted at the middle of each space in the rows between the permanent apple trees and are intended to be cut out again at the end of seven to ten years. They may be either a variety of apple, such as Wagner or Duchess of Oldenburg, which come into bearing very early, or they may be peach trees, or even currant bushes. To this system of planting there is only one drawback. It is the natural reluctance of an orchard owner to cut out and throw away trees which are in full bearing when there is no fault to find with the trees themselves.

"SWEET PEAS"

Have you ever grown sweet peas? I do not mean put in a few packets of mixed seeds and just staked and weeded them. I mean have you grown the best named varieties and given them all the opportunity you could for perfect development? If you have not then do so, and you will be equally astonished and delighted. Last year I grew fifty-two named varieties, including the newest of the Spencer type and the old Grandiflora. I cannot describe the varieties of color and form the infinite beauty of the blossoms. They were a revelation to me and most of the people who saw them. I picked many stalks with four blooms, some with six and one with eight. These peas were planted in short rows from north to south, each variety by itself, and each seed was planted separately; they were in double rows about three to four inches apart and about one to two inches deep.

The sweet pea has been chosen in England as the coronation flower. It is one of the most popular of summer flowers. There is a "National Sweet Pea Society," which with its exhibitions, awards and experiments is doing splendid work in improving and popularizing this plant.

The flower itself was introduced from Sicily about 200 years ago. An American authority says: "The Sweet Pea has a keel that was meant to seek all shores; it has wings that were meant to fly across all continents; it has a standard which is friendly to all nations, and it has a fragrance like the universal gospel—yea, a sweet prophecy of welcome everywhere that has been abundantly fulfilled." In England, Henry Eckford was the first man to introduce new varieties. He made a specialty of them, and Burpee has been the great American grower.

There are two distinct types—the Spencer or Waved ones—(though strictly all waved ones are not Spencers—there is a difference in the shape of the keel) and the Grandiflora. The colors in both types are many and very beautiful.

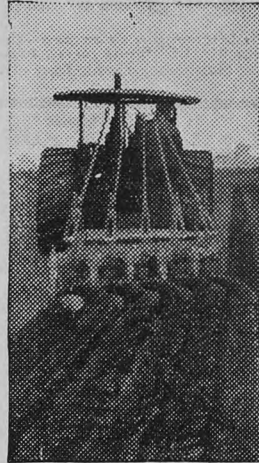
When very early blooms are wanted they may be started in pots or boxes and very carefully transplanted. Most of the show blooms in England are started this way in January and February, but unless they can have good care they will get weak and become a prey to red spiders. I prefer to plant in the open as soon as the earth is fit to work; though it is well to remember that the white seeds are more delicate than the dark ones and do not germinate as readily if the earth is cold and damp. The space intended for them should be well dug and fertilized with old well rotted stable manure—but be sure the manure is not fresh.

Sweet peas should never be planted in the same ground more than one or two years in succession; in fact, it is better to make a change for all annual crops. The plants are effective grown either in clumps or rows; the seeds if in double rows should be at least three or four inches apart and about one inch deep, if the seeds are too thick the bloom will be smaller and not so numerous.

When the plants are up, as soon as they show any tendrils give them small twigs or supports of some kind. All clinging plants grow quicker and better



WHAT TRACTION POWER PLOWING-CONTESTS MEAN TO YOU



NOT only do plowing contests prove how far superior traction power is to horse power—but they also prove just which tractor is best for you.

That is why you should be interested in such contests. They show you how to do more work in the same time—how to do the same work in less time—at less cost. They show you the difference in cost between a good tractor—and horses. And above all, they show you just which tractor is most efficient, most economical, most simple, and most powerful—the tractor for you to use.

The results of numerous traction power plowing contests have proved, beyond doubt, the great superiority of

IHC Gasoline Tractors

At the recent contests held in Winnipeg, Canada, these famous tractors established new world's records for percentage of Brake Horse Power Delivered at the Draw Bar—and for Low Fuel Consumption—thereby maintaining the reputation they have gained in former years.

These same IHC advantages are also readily apparent in other traction work—such as heavy hauling, harvesting, disking, seeding, harrowing, and threshing.

You want the tractor that will add most to your profits. IHC Gasoline Tractors have proved best in actual competition with other good makes. Investigate thoroughly, that you may learn about the principle, the materials, and the construction that makes IHC tractors prize-winners.

Let the IHC local dealer tell you the facts. Let him explain about the complete IHC line which includes 12, 15, 20, 25, and 45-horse power tractors in several styles—tractors that have been victorious in every contest which they have entered. In addition to the tractors, the IHC line includes horizontal engines and vertical engines, mounted on skids or trucks, air cooled or water cooled, 1 to 35-horse power. The IHC local agent will give you catalogues and explain fully about IHC tractors and other IHC engines, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house for information desired.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) USA



IHC Service Bureau
The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the IHC Service Bureau, Chicago, they will receive prompt attention.

SASKATOON

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL

EXHIBITION

\$25,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS

PRIZE LIST NOW READY

Send for one to

DAVID DOUGLAS, Sec.-Mgr.

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"Empire" Wood Fibre Plaster

"Cement Wall"

"Finish"

"Gold Dust" Finish, Etc.

Use Sackett Plaster Board and Avoid Lath Troubles

MANITOBA GYPSUM COMPANY, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Look for Particulars of The Advocate's Big Prize-Winning Contest



Buy Direct from my Factory—Save the Big Profits

Usually paid to the middlemen—the jobbers—the salesmen—the agents and dealers. I charge you only for the actual cost of the material and labor that goes into my Separators with just one very small profit added.

The Wonderful Galloway BATH-IN-OIL CREAM SEPARATOR

Absolutely the lightest running, closest skimming and best built machine ever devised. Automatically oils itself. No oil holes to clog up or bother with. All gears run in bath of oil and all working parts enclosed in dust-proof case. This feature alone is worth \$25.00 on any cream separator. The low tank and high crank make work easy and save backache. The Swing Supply Tank is another great feature found only in the Galloway, and will prove a great convenience. Galloway Cream Separators are made in all sizes, ranging from 200 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. capacity, and are sold with the positive guarantee of absolute satisfaction or your money back at the end of thirty days. Just think of it! A standard, high-grade Galloway Cream Separator for only \$27.50! At this price there isn't a farmer or dairyman anywhere who can afford to be without one.

Send for My Free Cream Separator Catalog

It tells all about how to make the most money from your cows—how to increase your profit -15.00 annually from every cow you own, and many other things you will be glad to know about if you are interested in increasing your profits.

Remember, there is no duty on Cream Separators and there is no reason why you should pay more than our prices for a machine of any kind.

Write me this very day and let me send you my free Catalog and other printed matter that will surely interest you.

The William Galloway Co.

1273 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA



\$27.50

—And your money back if not satisfied in **30 Days**

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

B STEELE, BRIGGS, SEED CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. B

Peerless Fences cost the least per year of service

THE longer a fence lasts the less it costs you.

That is why Peerless Fence is the cheapest you can buy. It is made right in the first place.

Heavy steel wire, well galvanized so that it cannot rust. Each intersection is held firmly together by the Peerless lock. Peerless Poultry Fencing is made to give long and satisfactory service. It is strong enough to keep the cattle out and close enough to keep the chickens in. It requires few posts, because it stands stiff and taut. Peerless Lawn Fence will add to the appearance of any property. It is attractive and strong—will last for years.

I have compared some of your Peerless Fencing that I put up the first year with other fences put up the same year and I find that Peerless Fencing shows no sign of rust, and the galvanizing looks as good as when erected, and I think you have been successful in turning out a good fence.

—Mack Lillis, Glenburnie.

Comparing your fence with other makes it is not hard to tell which is the best. There is no sign of rust on the first Peerless fencing I put up here, and there are no other makes that were put up about the same time that are rusted in spots now. Where I have sold fencing once I can go back and sell to them again.

—G. A. Petapiece, Oxford Mills.

We manufacture a full line of farm and ornamental fencing and gates.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.

Dept. M, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Hamilton, Ontario

when they feel their supports. The peas may be trained on sticks, a wire mesh or string. In very dry weather they will be improved by a good watering, not a half one. If the seeds have been sown in a trench draw the soil up to the plants as they grow and remember that cultivating the soil conserves the moisture and saves watering. Of course keep the weeds out.

When blooming pick them every day, if you want to keep them to perfection all the season; don't let them go to seed—when the seed pods are left on the strength of the plants goes to them instead of to the bloom. Grow a few distinct kinds. Mark the names to each row and get familiar with them; you will doubly enjoy them. Any seed catalogue will give you plenty to choose from.

Man.

ELEANOR LYS.



BREEDING UP POULTRY

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

So much depends on what you have and what you require in breeding up the poultry flock that I had better confine these few remarks to my own particular flock. First of all we want and must have early maturity, so I shall start by buying as early as possible a few settings of eggs of the breed fancied. Personally I have decided on Rhode Island Reds. I shall also purchase a few cockerels of same breed to run with my last year's pullets, which were bred from mongrel hens. The cocks were Black Indian Game, which to my mind are the best table birds, but the very worst layers. This combination should result in a good all-round flock and very little trouble or expense. It will be an easy matter the following year to get a flock of pure-breds of the Rhode Island Reds, if so desired, by purchasing pure unrelated cockerels. Now to my mind this is only half the battle. How many of us prepare for the poultry yard for the winter? Very few, I am afraid. This coming season I mean to turn over a new leaf in this respect and grow some suitable feed—say a few rows of sugar beet or mangels or, better still, both. Also save plenty of cabbage and a few sunflowers. These are all easy to grow and not difficult to store, and what a treat to the fowls when it is 20 or 30 below zero!

This with the house ashes and a little meal should insure a fair amount of winter eggs, which I suppose is the goal we are all aiming for.

Alta.

SIDNEY HENHAM.

PRODUCTIVE QUALITIES OF FOWLS

A lecture given by JAMES DRYDEN, of Oregon Agricultural College, at the Poultry Section, of the Graduate School of Agriculture.

(Continued from last week.)

DEFECTS IN BREEDS

Now, there are disqualifying points, and there are defects.

There are a great many things called "defects," which don't disqualify but which the Standard places more or less importance upon. The Standard enumerates some 50 defects, which the poultry judge must cut anywhere from one-half to three points.

I will not impose on your time or patience to enumerate those defects. But I want to emphasize this fact that the poultry breeder, if he wishes to breed purebred poultry, must take account of a great many points or characteristics. That makes it extremely difficult for a breeder who faithfully follows the Standard to make satisfactory progress.

What do all those disqualifying points and all those defects mean? What do they indicate? What object has the poultry breeder anyway in following the Standard? Why does he want to breed purebred poultry?

If he breeds poultry for the show he

METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fire-proof, absolutely.

Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co.

Manufacturers Limited

TORONTO AND WINNIPEG (50)

Agents wanted in some sections
WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:
797 Notre Dame Avenue WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Henrietta, aged 6, is fond of ham which has been decreed not good for her. The maternal mandate that she must not eat it, even though the forbidden dainty was offered, proved trying. Henrietta made it a subject of prayer.

"Dear God," she was overheard pleading, "keep my papa from putting ham on my plate until I can eat it. I can 'sist the temptation when the ham isn't there, but when it is, my soul seems very weak."

CANNOT FAIL TO INTEREST WOMEN

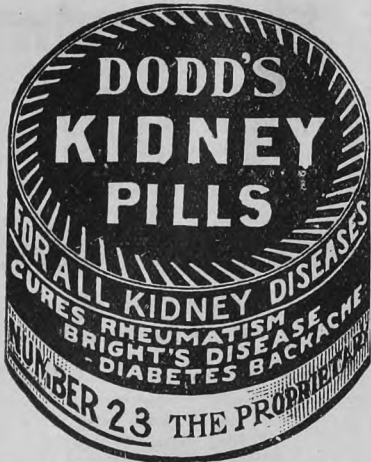
Alberta Lady tells of her Cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Was weak, nervous, run-down and suffering from Rheumatism—Dodd's Kidney Pills made her a new person.

Beauvallon, Alta., April 24th.—(Special).—Women who are nervous, run down and suffering from Rheumatism cannot fail to be interested in the case of Miss Gertrude E. Reyome of this place. She was exactly in that condition. To-day she is as she puts it herself "a new person." Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her. Here is her statement given for publication:

"My Kidney Disease started from a cold two years ago. Rheumatism set in, and I was weak and nervous, and in a run-down condition. I was attended by a doctor who did not appear to understand my case. Three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new person of me."

Is not Miss Reyome's condition an exact description of nine-tenths of the ailing women of Canada? The doctor did not understand her case. It was simple enough. It was Kidney Trouble. And Kidney Disease is the one great cause of women's troubles. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure it.



CHEW

MAPLE

SUGAR

TOBACCO

Mild, Sweet, Mellow and Juicy

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

QUEBEC . . . WINNIPEG

Aladdin MANTLE Lamp
BURNS KEROSENE (Coal Oil)

Produces powerful, white, more brilliant light than city gas, gasoline or electricity—simple, noiseless, odorless, clean, safe, durable—complete success—recognized world's standard. Fully Guaranteed.

T. H. BALL, California, SOLD 850
On money back guarantee—not one returned, C.E. Kramer made \$700 in 60 days. Complete line of lamps and chandeliers for homes, offices and public places. Ask nearest office for agency proposition or how to get lamp free.

MANTLE LAMP CO. OF AMERICA, Dept B6
Chicago, Portland, Ore., Watertown, Conn., Winnipeg, Montreal, Canada.

A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE (COAL OIL)

"What is the difference between firmness and obstinacy?" asked a young lady of her fiancé.

"Firmness," was his gallant reply, "is a noble characteristic of women; obstinacy is a lamentable defect in men."—Stray Stories.

Was Terribly Afflicted With Lumbago and Lame Back Could Not Sweep The Floor.

It is hard to do house work with a weak and aching back. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause. But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it is not to be wondered that they get out of order.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for lame, weak or aching backs and for all kidney troubles.

Mr. Napoleon Larmour Smith's Falls, Ont., writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About a year ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep my own floor. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and with the greatest benefit. I only used three boxes and I am as well as ever. I highly recommend these pills to any sufferer from lame back and kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

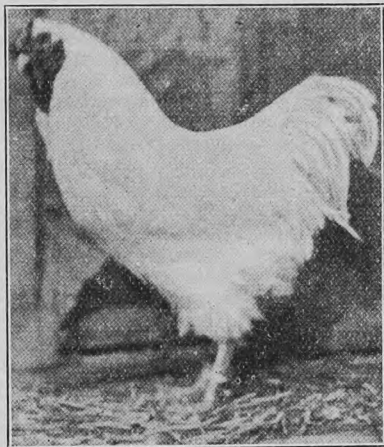
must follow the Standard, because practically all poultry shows are governed by the Standard. If he breeds for eggs and meat what value have all those disqualifying points and defects for him? What value have feathers and feather coloring for egg production and meat production? Does a certain feather or color indicate anything of the fowl's egg-producing capacity? Does a red face or a white face, a yellow leg or a pink leg, a rose comb or a single comb, feathers on the legs or no feathers, five points or six points on the comb—do all these and a multitude of other points have any bearing upon the question of production?

NO CLEW TO PRODUCTION

The Standard of Perfection gives absolutely no clew as to where you will find egg-producing points. Again, the Standard of Perfection gives absolutely no encouragement or help to the man who is breeding for egg production. None of the points I have mentioned as disqualifying the fowl are based upon any consideration of egg production. If a black feather in a white hen indicated a good layer, I would disqualify the white hen without the black feather. That would be encouraging improvement in egg production, but in the multitude of points that are enumerated in the Standard, there is no indication that they have been placed there as a result of an investigation of egg-producing traits or characteristics. That is one swear word. Here is another:

PUREBREDS AS EGG PRODUCERS

The Standard of Perfection tells us that we have 104 different breeds and varieties of purebred chickens; but so far as egg-production is concerned there is no purebred chicken. In other words, they are all mongrels so far as egg production is concerned. So far as egg production is concerned we have only one breed of chickens or no breed. They may be purebred so far as feather color and shape are concerned. The different breeds have an ancestry along these lines. Their offspring show fifty per cent. of those characters inherited from their parents; at any rate in admitting



J. S. McLean's First Prize White Wyandotte Cock at Brandon.

a new breed to the Standard the Poultry Association guarantees that fifty per cent. of the offspring have the characteristics of their parents.

TRAP NEST VS STANDARD OF PERFECTION

I need not tell you here of the great variation in layers of different breeds. The trapnest has enlightened us on this point. In fact I believe that the trapnest is the greatest enlightener that we have. To the practical poultryman it has made the Standard of Perfection look like thirty cents. It has shown us that the hen may fill every requirement of the Standard and win the first prize at the show, and yet be a miserable layer. It has opened our eyes. We don't need to look for the high producers among the prize winners any more than we do among the poor, despised, disqualified specimens of the same breed.

The trapnest has found, as you know, good-looking hens and poor-looking hens lay more than 200 eggs a year. It has also found good-looking and poor-looking layers less than a dozen. It has pointed out a clear line of distinction between so-called standard-bred poultry

Hyslop \$25 Wheels



When you purchase a Hyslop Bicycle you know for a fact that it is the very best your money can possibly buy. It could not be anything else and bear the Hyslop name. Your assurance is 21 years of absolute reliability, and a responsibility behind it that eliminates every possible risk. Hyslop bicycles are intended to give the greatest amount of all-round efficiency at a popular price, and are built on lines of absolute thoroughness. Send at once for Illustrated Folder, and see the surprising value we have to offer before investing in a wheel of any sort.

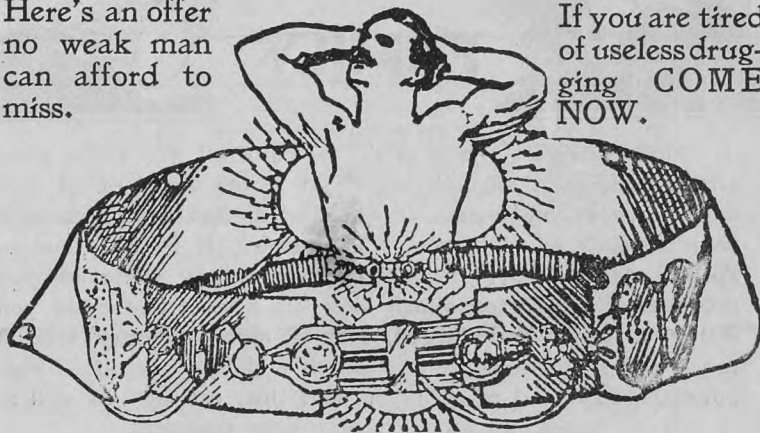
Hyslop Brothers
LIMITED
Shuter and
Victoria Sts. **Toronto**

Weak Men, Look!

If I Don't Cure You, Pay Me Nothing

Here's an offer no weak man can afford to miss.

If you are tired of useless drugging **COME NOW.**



Wear My Belt Till I Cure You, Then Pay Me

What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden person? Feel like a person of spirit. Away with pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were eighty years old and had one foot in the grave. Come and let me put life into your nerves; let me give you a new supply of youthful energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your chest out and your head up and saying to yourself, "I am STRONG AND HEALTHY!" Let me give you back that old feeling of youthful fire, vim and courage. I can do it, so that in two months you will wonder that you ever felt so slow and so poky as you do now.

HURT BACK—CAUSED PARTIAL PARALYSIS

Box 497, Nelson, B. C.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in telling you that I am much improved by using your Electric Belt. As you know, I got my back hurt, and it produced partial paralysis of the lower extremities. I have now used your Belt continuously every night for three months and have almost regained my usual strength. I can now lift one hundred pounds whereas three months ago I could not lift twenty. You are at liberty to use this letter in any manner you wish. I am sir, Yours faithfully, **Charles Smith.**

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

Pay When You Are Cured

If I don't cure you, my Belt, comes back to me, and we quit friends. You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

If you will come and see me I'll explain it to you. I am the only man in the world who has confidence enough in his remedy to wait for his pay until you are cured.

Call or Send for this Book To-day

If you can't call, cut out this coupon and mail it to me to-day. I will send you my 84-page book, together with price list, prepaid, free. Call if you can.

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday to 8.30 p. m.

Dr. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
237 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
Please send me your book free

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

"KIND O' MEAN"

"Kind o' mean" is an expression which has come to us from the States, and is taken to indicate indifferent health. The saying in England is "I'm feeling only middling this morning" which, being interpreted, means—no appetite, no energy, and poor health all round, arising from a sluggish liver or imperfect digestion. Countless thousands of half-dead dyspeptics, on both sides of the Atlantic, have been restored to vigorous, buoyant health by Mother Seigel's Syrup, a herbal tonic, made of roots, barks and leaves, which tones up the stomach and stimulates the liver in a remarkable way!

One man, who used to suffer cruelly until he found a cure in Mother Seigel's Syrup, says: "It gives me great pleasure to tell you that your prized medicine, Mother Seigel's Syrup, has restored me to health, after suffering for over three years from a severe attack of dyspepsia."

No "beating about the bush" in that is there? Just the plain statement of a man who has something to say and says it plainly. Here is the rest of Mr. A. Lemieux's letter, dated January 9, 1910, and sent from his home, Chambord, Lac St. Jean Co., P. Q.: "I was subject to pains after meals, headaches, sleeplessness, bad breath, coated tongue, pains in the back and loins, and dizziness. I lost flesh and became very weak. I tried many preparations in vain, but a

change for the better came in my state of health as soon as I began to take Mother Seigel's Syrup! A three months' treatment with the Syrup restored me to perfect health. I can now work with ease and eat without distress."

And Mrs. James Robinson, Ruth, Manitoba, said on January 28th, 1911:

"About thirty years ago, I began to suffer from indigestion, debility, giddiness and wind in the stomach that seemed to press against the heart, making it beat violently. I always suffered pains after eating, however light the meal, and often felt like vomiting. Headache was very frequent, and at night I could not sleep except on and off, and as a result I was weary and unrefreshed in the morning. I am, however, pleased to tell you that this unhappy state has given place to good health, for while in search of a remedy I was fortunate in procuring Mother Seigel's Syrup. It has cured me completely."

It stands to reason that if food lies undigested in your stomach, giving off poisonous gases to pollute your blood and steal your vitality, you will at least feel "only middling," and you may feel "pretty bad." Mother Seigel's Syrup will help your stomach to digest food and then you won't feel "kind o' mean," but you will feel well, look well and be well!

The \$1 bottle contains 2 1-2 times as much as the 50 cent size. A. J. White & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

and practical poultry. It has opened up a new field in poultry culture. But we will discuss the trapnest later.

DIFFICULTIES IN BREEDING WHERE CHARACTERS ARE NUMEROUS

I want now to quote a sentence from Eugene Davenport's book, "The Principles of Breeding." It is this: "Difficulties in selection increase rapidly with the number of points on which selection is to be based." Let us paste that in our hats.

We have already seen that in breeding to meet the requirements of the Standard of Perfection we have to breed for a great many points. Suppose we are breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks to meet Standard requirements. We want good barring, good size, good color of ear-lobes, good shape, good comb, good color of legs and beak; here are eight points we want to breed for, not to mention a dozen or more other points. Now, suppose you raise 100 barred Rock pullets every year. If you have a good strain you may get say 20 out of a hundred that have good size. You select the twenty for breeding and market eighty for eating. But you want to get good barring as well as size. Say, ten out of a hundred have good enough barring to win prizes. But out of the hundred only twenty had proper size and you have only twenty from which to select those that have the proper barring. You are as liable to get good barring from the small birds as those having the proper size. So that you can figure only on getting the same percentage of good barring out of the twenty, as you would out of the hundred. Now if you get ten out of a hundred with good barring, how many would you get out of twenty? That's a mathematical proposition. You would get just two. That is the probability.

When you are breeding for one point—size—you get twenty out of a hundred for breeding, but when you mix it up, when you breed for two points instead of one, you get only two birds for breeding purposes.

But there were eight points, or more, that you started in to breed for. One other point was good color of legs; you want to breed for that also. Suppose you get twenty out of a hundred that have good leg color; that is twenty per cent. But you have only two left to select from. If you get twenty out of a hundred, how many would you get out of two? You would get a fraction of one bird. You would get, mathematically, four-tenths of a bird to breed from.

That is, out of a hundred chickens to select from, and you wished to breed according to the Standard of Perfection for only three points of the eight mentioned, you would get less than one bird that possessed those points in the perfection demanded for the show bird. If you object to the percentages I have used; if you can get more birds out of a hundred having the size, barring and leg color in the perfection necessary to win in the show room, double up on the percentages and see where you will come out. It would be largely a game of chance whether in ten years you would be any nearer the goal.

So that, as we increase the number of points that we wish to breed for, the slower progress we will make in breed improvement.

PRIZE WINNERS LOW PRODUCERS

I said that we need not look for the prize winners among the high producers with the expectation of finding them rather than among the low producers. Last year at the Oregon Station our highest producer was a Plymouth Rock with a wry tail. Now, if we were to follow the Standard in our breeding we would discard that hen as a breeder, because a wry tail is a disqualification. Would you do it? Here is a 200-egg hen with a tail carried at a wrong angle, possibly the only 200-egg hen in the yard; would you chop her head off? If you wanted to combine fancy points with practical points—if you wanted to breed true to Standard requirements; you would have to discard that hen. I once had a Wyandotte that laid 216 eggs in a year; but she had a disqualification; she had no spike on her comb. The Standard of Perfection would say that hen is only fit for the pot; you mustn't breed from her!

(To be continued.)

Enjoyment

tonight may mean suffering tomorrow, but not if your stomach, liver, and bowels are helped to do their natural work by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere.

In boxes 25c.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$5.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. Cure pupils everywhere. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

Herr Harden, the famous German journalist, tells in his new volume of reminiscences this story of Bismarck, as quoted by the Spectator: "There was a meeting at Gastein between William I. and Francis Joseph. The Austrian Sovereign commented impatiently on the too pressing attentions of the crowd. 'It won't last long,' returned his ally, soothingly. 'Bismarck will be here, directly, and then no one will look at us.'"

BOILS AND PIMPLES

Are caused altogether by bad blood, and unless you cleanse the system of the bad blood the boils or pimples will not disappear.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using the greatest known blood medicine,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Boils Cured.

Mr. A. J. Saulnier, Norwood, N.S., writes:—"Two years ago I was troubled with boils on my neck and back, and could not get rid of them. A friend recommended me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using two bottles I was pleased to note the boils were entirely gone, and I have not been troubled with any since."

Pimples Cured.

Miss Eva A. Skinner, Granby, Que., writes:—"I am pleased to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters as it has done me much good. My face was covered with pimples, and being advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and have them removed I did so and I now have not a spot on my face."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE FRIEND OF THE FAMILY



Mother Seigel's Syrup is the friend of all who suffer after meals, because it aids digestion. It is the friend of all who have headache, biliousness, constipation or dizziness, because it banishes such ailments, root and branch. It is the friend of all who feel "seedy," because it clears away the poisonous products of indigestion, which clog the system and make you feel run down, brain-fagged, out of sorts! Better still, it tones and strengthens your stomach and liver, regulates your bowels, makes food nourish you, and thus prevents, as well as cures, all stomach and liver disorders.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

is the standard household remedy, "the friend in the cupboard" in hundreds of thousands of British homes, and is unequalled as a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy.

Mr. A. Lemieux, Chambord, Lac St. Jean Co., P. Q., says:—"I can eat without distress. A three months' treatment with Mother Seigel's Syrup restored me to perfect health."

CURES
CONSTIPATION
BILIOUSNESS
HEADACHES

INDIGESTION

A. J. WHITE & Co., Ltd., Montreal.



Contest Closes

APRIL 30

By sending in a line to complete the Limerick you can just get it in in time. No entry will be accepted if the letter bears a date on the Post Office dating stamp impression later than that of April 30th.

The Contest

Following is an incomplete limerick, the last line being omitted. We do not ask you to write a whole limerick, merely to provide a last line for this one :

There was a young farmer out West
For the prettiest girl made a quest
He searched many places
He saw many faces

Can you supply a clever line to complete this limerick? The four who send us the cleverest lines are going to win BIG CASH PRIZES, and EVERYONE sending in a line will win a valuable prize. Be the one to win the first prize. YOU can do it.

How to Enter The Contest

Send us the best line you can think of as an ending for the limerick together with the name of one new subscriber accompanied by \$1.50. to pay for the new subscription. YOU MAY SUBMIT ONE LINE FOR EVERY NEW SUBSCRIPTION YOU SEND US, ACCOMPANIED BY \$1.50

Big Cash Prizes

The one sending in the winning line will be given 10% of total receipts from new subscriptions secured from this contest; the second prize is 7%; the 3rd is 4%, and fourth is 3% of total receipts. That is to say, if there are 4,000 entries the total receipts at \$1.50 for each new subscription will be \$6,000.00. Therefore, the 1st prize would be \$600.00; the second, \$420.00; the third, \$240.00, and the fourth, \$180.00. Now, we have over 25,000 subscribers, and the majority of subscribers have families, making over 100,000 people who will see this advertisement. If only one in twenty people enter the contest, and the proportion will possibly be greater, that would be 5,000 entries, or total receipts of \$7,500.00, and the first prize would be \$750.00; the second, \$525.00; the third, \$300.00, and the fourth, \$225.00. \$17,000.00 was distributed by one English paper in one week to readers who entered a limerick competition. See what Canada can do. TO EVERYONE who enters this contest we will send a complete Gazetteer and Atlas of the world, containing new and complete maps of the world and grand divisions, each province of Canada, United States, Polar Regions, etc., with complete Gazetteer Index, giving latest population, figures, etc. Now, complete the limerick even if you do not enter the contest, and see how your line compares with that of the winners.

Easy to Secure the New Subscription

To make it easy for you to get a subscription from the first person you approach we will also allow him to enter the contest and submit a line, but will not send him our Gazetteer and Atlas, but for the cash prizes he will have an equal chance with other entries. Show him this advertisement, and you will have no difficulty in securing his subscription. If you are not a subscriber, have one of your neighbors, who is a subscriber, send your subscription and line in for you. Now, do not delay, but get your skill into play, and complete the limerick immediately.

THE JUDGES

All entries will be judged by Prof. Chas. H. Lee, of Manitoba Agricultural College and Prof. F. Hedley Auld, Saskatchewan College of Agriculture. The results will be announced as quickly as possible, winning lines published, and cheques mailed to prize-winners.

A BIG PRIZE MAY BE YOURS IN RETURN FOR AN INTERESTING LITTLE EXERCISE OF SKILL

**Clip Out
This Coupon
Fill It In
And Mail
Immediately**

Gentlemen :—I wish to enter your limerick contest, for which the first four prizes are in cash, on the understanding that I get a copy of your complete Gazetteer and Atlas, whether I win either of the first four prizes or not. I enclose the sum of \$..... to pay new subscriptions for one year to
Name New Subscriber..... P.O. Address..... Province.....
I submit the following line as ending for Limerick :
.....
(WRITE THIS VERY CLEARLY)
Mr..... submits the following line :
(NAME OF NEW SUBSCRIBER)
.....
Sent by.....
NAME..... ADDRESS..... PROVINCE.....
Use separate paper for extra lines and subscriptions

Farmer's Advocate

of Winnipeg
Limited

**WE SEND THIS 100-PAGE
CLOTH-BOUND VOLUME
SEND US THE COUPON TO-DAY**

FREE

YOU only need to tear out the coupon, fill it in and mail it to us to get this book. "How to build Rural Telephone Lines" is a stiff-covered, cloth-bound book of 100 pages, crammed full of hard facts about the building of community-owned telephone lines. There is no theory—no clever writing in

this book. It is full of nothing but actual facts. It tells the facts about the organization of numerous rural telephone companies and the success they have achieved, the facts you need to know to organize such a company in your own community. The facts about mutual-company organizations and about stock-company organizations.

the facts about practical construction work and how you and your own neighbors can do this construction,

the facts about the equipment necessary, the facts about government regulations on the matter—in short, it tells you every fact you need to know, from the moment you dream of the possibilities of a telephone system in your community, until the line is actually erected and you are able to talk over it. This is the most complete book of its kind ever published anywhere; it is the one single volume in existence that gives the farmer every detail of information he requires to organize a telephone company and construct a rural telephone line from start to finish.

You owe it to yourself to know all there is to know about rural telephones. Farmers all over the Dominion are organizing companies of their own; if such a company does not already exist in your locality, it is only a question of time until one will be formed and meantime, you should be becoming possessed of the facts.

**TEAR OUT THE COUPON
SIGN AND MAIL IT**

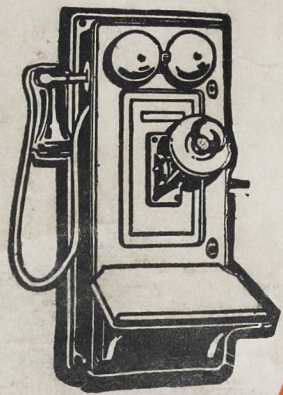
THE Northern Electric
AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturer and supplier of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone, Fire Alarm and Electric Railway Plants. Address our house nearest you.



**MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG REGINA
CALGARY VANCOUVER**

228



120

The Northern
Electric and
Manufacturing Co.
Limited

Gentlemen,
Please send me FREE, one
copy of your 100 page, bound
and illustrated book on "How to
build Rural Telephone Lines".

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....